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FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Attitude of France in the German War—Position of the Old Parties—They are in Favor of a War—Discussion Between a Senator and a Deputy of the Opposition on the Policy of France.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, July 20, 1866.

There is so great a desire to penetrate into the secret agreements France has with the Powers actually at war, and what is her real attitude in the present conflict, that I hope to be excused in relating what I heard the other day from the lips of a French statesman—member of the Senate and confidential adviser of the Emperor. I met him a few evenings ago at a party given by the Minister of War. When I saw him he was surrounded by several men of standing and influence, hotly engaged in discussing the topics of the day, and particularly the all-absorbing theme of the part France ought to assume in the pending struggle. To understand fully the subject of the discussion you must be aware that notwithstanding the unmistakeable desire of the majority for the maintenance of peace, there is now a French war party increasing in ratio with Prussian successes, the effect of which is looked upon by a great many men as likely to break up European equilibrium, and place upon the border of the Rhine a power sufficiently strong to give uneasiness to France and to counterbalance her influence. This party is composed of the army which has a professional love for war, and of the defunct parties—Royalists and Republicans—whose expectations are to put LOUIS NAPOLEON out of the way so as to resume under another dynasty, or another form of government, the power they formerly enjoyed. These men are, of course, too adroit to advocate war for its sake, they skilfully conceal their designs under the plausible veil of threatened national honor and dignity, a chord which is never set in motion without finding a prompt echo in the heart of every Frenchman.

A discussion on the subject of war and peace was going on when I happened to draw near the group where the statesman I have just pointed out to your attention was standing. He was at that moment closely pressed by a deputy of the opposition who was maintaining that the honor as well as the security of France could not allow a unified Germany to be formed on her frontier. "This," said he, "was so much opposed to the interests of France as it was carried out with the consent and coöperation of Italy, whose policy harmonizing better now with Protestant Prussia than with Catholic France, so far at least as the Roman question was concerned, impaired the influence the latter country had hitherto enjoyed among nations of Latin origin and destroyed the effect of the late campaign in Italy. As a preventive to those two evils—a unified Germany and an alliance between the northern and southern power—the deputy of the opposition recommended the armed mediation of France who alone could put an end to the unlimited ambition of Prussia, save Rome, and restore the Italian Government to its senses."

"I am sorry to have to disagree with you upon nearly every one of the opinions you have just set forth," said the French Senator. "But it is impossible for me to accept your promises, and still less your conclusions, for I believe them grounded upon imaginary apprehensions and fears. In the first place, I do not think France is at all menaced upon her frontiers, or that Italy is ready to throw away her alliance with France, to thrust herself into Prussia's arms. Far from entertaining the belief that they are either impairing or menacing our influence, I think, on the contrary, that, if these two countries are not actually acting in obedience with the suggestions of our own Government, they are doing unaware precisely our own work, in fact, what we would have to do ourselves had not the German war occurred, and Italy acted conjointly with one of the Powers engaged in it."

"You do not mean to say," replied the Deputy of the Opposition, "that we have an interest in seeing the organization of a powerful rival Power on our border, or in letting Italy disconnect her policy from ours, drive the Pope from Rome, in spite of the protection we extend to His Holiness, and establish her capital in the latter city?"

"This is what I call displacing the question, or rather presenting it the wrong side up," replied the Senator. "What are you pleased to call permitting the creation of a powerful rival Power on our frontier? The aggrandizement of Prussia? You would certainly be right if that country was to absorb, either by conquest or by annexation, the whole of the German nation, and inspire it with her own ambitious views and sentiments. But is there anything in the conduct of the various German Powers calculated to give birth to such apprehensions? I am ready to concede to you that Prussia, by annexing certain northern Principalities disposed to fall in her lap, by a complete control over the Duchies, and by the Union of her eastern and western provinces, will enlarge her territory, gain strength, and occupy in Europe a more important position than that which she has hitherto enjoyed. But in what can this conflict with our policy and lessen the legitimate influence of France? Is not, on the contrary, the creation of a strong Power on the Prussian frontier, of a Power having by a community of intellectual efforts and by the liberality of its public institutions a decided affinity with France, a guarantee to our country and to the peace of Europe, a sort of outpost to the French army who, at present, forsees collision with no foreign power, Russia excepted? In short, and notwithstanding the remembrance of BLUCHER, let us not forget that Prussia was the first Power who recognized the French Republic, the first who introduced the principles of the French Revolution into the old German Empire; the first, in fact, who in 1802 allied its destiny to that of France by thrusting itself into the arms of the first consul, and by trusting in his generosity in the partition of the German Empire, which the great man was then carving out and distributing among German princes. What we are witnessing to-day is but the repetition of the policy mapped over half a century ago by the first Napoleon, who considered an alliance with Prussia founded upon an identity of principles and a community of interests, and as such best calculated to increase the power and influence of France."

"Your opinion is, then, that the present war, if not the work of NAPOLEON III., has his entire approval?" remarked the Deputy of the Opposition.

"His Majesty has too great a respect for his neighbors and too strong a repugnance for uncalled-for war to be either the instigator or the approver of the present conflict," said the Senator. "His efforts during the last two years to prevent it by means of an international conference or congress, in which all the sovereigns of Europe were invited to participate, and his recent appeal to Austria, Prussia and Italy, are conclusive evidence of his disposition in that respect. A man of less moderate pretensions, or of less peaceful disposition, would certainly have found abundant motives of satisfying his ambition and his thirst of glory in the unwarranted aggression of Prussia against Denmark; for had France drawn her sword at that moment she would likely have had the support of the secondary German States, and perhaps of Austria, who would have availed herself of our alliance to exercise an uncontrolled supremacy over Germany. The wisest course, however, was not to draw out the sword, but to let those most immediately affected by the unjust course of Prussia toward Denmark to draw it for us, and this is what has just happened. The Duchies were the apple of discord around which the German confederation was to be rent. How foolish would it not have been for us to introduce into the conflict a foreign element, against which, and once the question of the Duchies settled, all the members of the German confederation would have turned, and strengthened, by their concert, the loose and decaying ties by which it has hitherto been bound."

"These arguments may do very well between diplomats and statesmen," said the Deputy of the Opposition, "but will not go far in convincing the victors of Alma, Magenta and Solferino, that France may for a single moment be eclipsed by Vienna without losing her position in the world. Wrong or right, the French consider themselves as the foremost nation on the European continent, consequently they can but reluctantly submit to hear the battle of Sadowa put on a parallel with either of these great victories, for, in their mind, such parallel weakens their prestige and lessens their supremacy. What has the Emperor done to give satisfaction to the people on that subject? Has he not, on the contrary, followed LOUIS PHILIPPE's timorous policy, remaining inactive when action was needed, timid when he ought to have been bold, and caused Europe to question our influence and laugh at our pretensions."

"So that, in your estimation, we ought to have embarked into a bloody and costly war; for what?" quickly asked the Senator. "To show that the soldiers of Magenta had not degenerated? If, in order to be convinced of this, Europe needs to see us constantly at work, it is not peace, but war that she wants, and this, you know, is not the case. A moment ago I thought the military glory of France sufficient to all the requirements of our national vanity, and of our influence as a people; but I was no doubt mistaken, for according to your notion she has to fight always in order to preserve her standing in the world. Seriously speaking, can such arguments spring from any other source but a blind spirit of partisanship, unscrupulous as to its means, and having no other object but to do injury to the Government at whatever cost? But let us for a moment drop all party spirit, and look dispassionately at the attitude of the Government, and we will see that it has done through others precisely what it would have done itself, had it been willing to secure our northern frontier and ratify those boundaries which had been raised against us in 1815, to our great prejudice and humiliation."

"We all know," continued the Senator, "that the German Confederation—the worth of European coalition against France—being made up of clashing elements, was simply a machine of war directed against us, formed without reference to the organic laws presiding over the creation and growth of nationalities—a sort of *lusus naturæ* placed on our border to frighten the French and make us keep within our lines. We had ample proof of this in 1840, when the Confederacy pronounced against us in the Eastern question; and still more pointedly in 1859, after the battle of Solferino, when, seeing itself defeated in one of its members, the German States came to the rescue and compelled LOUIS NAPOLEON to sign the preliminaries of Villafranca. Well, occurrences like these are now forever removed. The Confederacy is dissolved. The spirit of mutual protection and action against foreign Powers is at an end. In resorting to arms, Prussia has killed it. To-day, on the very spot where, as far as foreign Powers were concerned, a single nationality existed, there stand three distinct and separate political organizations, viz.: Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, abeying to other interests and impulses, and arrayed one against the other in hostile attitude. Our enemy, the German Confederation, is dead; and out of its grave three great nations sprung up, in rivalry, one with the other, and one—Austria—in close friendship with us. Our mediation, which was said to have been declined, is now accepted and peace will no doubt grow out of it. Are not these facts, I ask? A great and unmistakable triumph—greater, perhaps, than any we might have secured by resorting to arms? Please mark that I allude only to the question of our influence in the North of Germany, without allusion to the South, where we have, through our influence, completed the formation of the Kingdom of Italy, created by us and acquired by the cession of Venetia, an unlimited title to the gratitude of the Italians."

Such are the chief points of the discussion which took place the other evening at a party given by the Minister of War, between a supporter of the Government and a Deputy of the Opposition. Although giving no clue to the past and present acts of the Government, they are, in the opinion of all, deserving the thought of the Emperor and those of every enlightened statesman in France. The great difficulty, however, if peace is restored as it is generally supposed, will be to find a satisfactory combination for the formation of a Southern German Kingdom under the sway of Bavaria, which will serve as a counterpoise to Prussia and Austria, and prevent German unification to be a menace or a danger to France.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Departure of the Federal Diet for Augsburg—Note of Mr. von Kubeck to our Burgomaster—The State of Public Feeling—The Prussians nearing Vienna—Address of the So-called German "National" Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Monday, July 16, 1866.

The great event of the day is the departure of the Federal Diet and the Federal Military Commissioners, on the 14th inst., for Augsburg, to which town they are followed by the Foreign Ambassadors accredited at the Diet. The Diet had resolved in its sitting of 11th inst., to leave Frankfort "provisionally" for that place to prevent its sad existence to be cut short by the Confederates. As everybody expected such a flight, nobody felt surprised. No marks of excitement, no anxious crowds, no cheers, no tears, nothing but cool indifference when the members of the Diet went off by a special train! The people on 'Change exhibited entire unfeelingness. "They never did any good to our nation" was the general remark, "let them depart and die in peace!"

Many believe that they witnessed the funeral of that old body.

Before leaving, the President of the Diet, Mr. VON KUBECK, addressed a note to our Burgomaster, explaining the reasons why they transfer provisionally the seat of the Diet to Augsburg.

He says further, that the Federal Governments represented in the Diet will firmly hold out in the cause of our fatherland and right against secession and violence.

Confiding in the final triumph of the good cause, the Diet hopes that the representatives of the princes and people of Germany will meet (when?) within the walls of this city to lay a lasting foundation to the power and liberty of Germany.

That is the only slight allusion to a German Parliament we have heard of lately from official quarters on the Federal side.

Count BISMARCK is in the meantime taking energetic measures to carry out the Prussian project of a German Parliament, with every prospect of success.

A friend of mine, who just returned from Baden-Baden, tells me that he saw there yesterday Mr. VON KUBECK, whose family is staying in that watering-place, amusing himself at the roulette table in one of the gambling saloons. He seems in no hurry to reach Augsburg.

The Diet has, on the 5th inst., addressed strong recommendations to the Federal Governments to organize militia volunteer corps, to provide arms, munition and money; but, as it appears, there are nowhere any serious exertions made to mind these suggestions. Long years of misrule and of the want of every patriotic stimulus leave the populations in the South of Germany in a state of apathy and helplessness.

This is, they say, a war for the rights of dynasties, not for the people's rights. Why should we bring still greater sacrifices for such a purpose? Some Princes may lose their thrones; their former subjects quietly await the acknowledgment of their political claims by another dynasty.

While the standing armies are fighting, the German populations stay at home, discuss politics fiercely in the clubs over beer and wine and coffee, but do absolutely nothing more than talk.

It may be well asserted, that there is not a single reigning Prince, either on the Federal or the Confederate side, who really possesses the confidence of his subjects, and what is still worse, there is nowhere in Germany a truly popular Ministry. The reigning powers have not yet called the people to arms, because there exists a suspicion, that they might possibly be turned against themselves. Discord and incapacity in the highest regions; distrust and apathy in the masses of the Federals are the principal reasons only the Prussians so easily vanquish!

NAPOLEON's designs are still shrouded in mystery. The *Moniteur* states nothing but that the negotiations for an armistice are progressing and that the best relations continue between the Emperor and the King of Prussia. The public is warned not to give credence to the communications of some Paris papers regarding the preliminaries of peace contained in the autograph letter of King WILLIAM delivered to the Emperor NAPOLEON by Prince REUSS.

Telegrams from Munich inform us, that direct negotiations with Prussia touching an armistice and preliminaries of peace will take place at Vienna under participation of Bavaria, represented by Mr. VON DER PFORDTEN. Will they lead to a better result? We doubt it. King WILLIAM seems bent upon occupying the Austrian capital, and some of his troops had already passed the frontier of the Archduchy of Austria on the 14th instant, near Fetzeldorf, a small village on that territory.

The Prussian forces advancing to the Main met hardly any resistance of a serious nature. Austria has no reason to be proud of her allies.

Whether the Federal fortress of Mayence, on the confluence of the Main and Rhine, will prove an obstacle is hardly thought likely at present. That fortress is well prepared for a siege, but the garrison is rather weak.

Slight skirmishes in the Duchy of Nassau are not worth reporting.

The commander of the Eighth Federal Army Corps has, in consequence of earnest prayers of our Senate to the Diet, stopped all fortifications round our town, for which about $25,000 had already been spent. This measure allayed the great alarm of our citizens, who trembled at the idea of a bombardment, being aware of the evil disposition of the Prussians against Frankfort.

Invitations had been frequently exchanged for safe places in snug cellars, and I received several myself. These fears have now vanished, and we expect composedly the arrival of Confederate troops; the vanguard may appear to-night, skirmishers having been seen near Hanau, a small town in the electorate of Hesse, which may be reached from here by rail in half an hour, and where the French fought a great battle on October 30, 1813.

There is not a single Federal soldier left in our city except our own battalion, a most inoffensive set of hirelings.

Our Senate has just issued a proclamation of yesterday's date, by which the inhabitants of Frankfort are informed that an invasion has threatened our territory, but that we shall keep true to the Federal Union. The Senate is firmly resolved to preserve the independence and inviolableness of this free City.

The citizens highly approve these manly words, uttered in the very face of the Prussian soldiery marching against us, and which, according to confidential intelligence, is at this moment proceeding to Frankfort by the Hanau Railway cars. Prussian cavalry has been met an hour ago at the distance of half an hour from Frankfort. The population look forward to their arrival in sullen resignation.

After several fights with troops of the Eighth Federal Army Corps, the most noticeable of which occurred at and near the Bavarian town of Aschaffenburg, all the Federal troops passed to the left side of the river Main, concentrating between Aschaffenburg and Darmstadt. The Grand Duke of Darmstadt, by the way, had fled some days ago to Munich, after forwarding the public cash-boxes and his own treasures to some safe places. In the general opinion the Bavarians did not operate earnestly against the Prussians, under the guidance of Prince CHARLES, else the Confederates would have been severely punished. There was no chance of an effective combined action of the Eighth Federal army corps with the Bavarians, and there is still less hope now of, a juncture, as we receive from Munich the surprising news that it is believed in the Bavarian capital negotiations of peace had been set on foot between Bavaria and Prussia, and that a truce had in fact commenced.

What a dreadful state of confusion and impotence! Thus the Prussians are actually in possession of the long-coveted line of the Main. What will they do next? The Austrians cannot save us from Prussian supremacy, as matters now stand; nor can the Federals, who, we suppose, will now remain on the defensive, having entirely cleared the right side of the Main.

The prospect is gloomy enough.

Very few transactions on our 'Change to-day. Austrian funds, shares, &c., still tumbling downward. American bonds, in more demand for investment, closed at about 69.

B.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

Benedek and His Plans—Why he Allowed the Prussians to Assume the Offensive.

Correspondence of the London Times.

HEADQUARTERS, OLMUTZ, Thursday, July 12.

The Feldzeugmeister is in the city, getting his army into shape, and working with the inexhaustible energy and spirit which are characteristic of the gallant but unfortunate soldier. Although he is over 60 years of age, there are few men of half his years who could equal Gen. VON BENEDEK in his power of enduring fatigue in the saddle or at the desk, and he spares neither himself nor his staff night or day. But he is now only second in command. He is sending away vast portions of his army to the new Commander-in-Chief, Archduke ALBRECHT, at Vienna, and he will soon be left with only a garrison and a covering army of operation at Olmutz, ready to drop on the Prussian flank and rear, and especially adapted for such a task. It is only right here to correct the impression that Count HENIKSTEIN, Count CLAM-GALLAS and Gen. KRISMANICS, &c., were removed after and in consequence of their conduct at the battle of Koniggratz. Count CLAM-GALLAS was deprived of his command after the action at Jicin, and Count HENIKSTEIN and the other staff officers were suspended before the battle of July 3. Gen. PAUMGARTTEN, Commander-in-Chief of the District of Galicia and Bukovina, arrived in camp the day before the battle to take Count HENIKSTEIN's place, but he did not disturb the arrangements of his predecessor. Gen. KRISMANICS and Count CLAM-GALLAS have been released from arrest, but the former Chief of the Staff still remains in military confinement. The whole of the staff is to be reorganized—a hard matter to accomplish in the face of an enemy, as we know—and there will be attempts made to cure defects in administration and in the army itself, which recent events have revealed very largely. The Austrian army had been for some time on a peace footing; the establishments were much reduced when the war broke out, and the sudden effort to assume the proportions suited to such a contest has strained and twisted the machinery of all the establishments very severely.

To find oneself in Olmutz in a defensive position, while accounts come in on all sides of Prussians here, there, and everywhere, is rather startling to one who left Vienna with the idea that he was about to witness a grand invasion of Silesia, or, at all events, a successful resistance to the enemy's attempt to invade Bohemia amid the passes of the Giant Mountains. Such is, however, the hard logic of accomplished facts. When BENEDEK moved from Olmutz to Josephstadt he intended to invade Silesia and march upon Berlin. The question yet to be determined is whether he could have set out sooner, and whether, if he could, the delay was attributable to himself or to others more timid and hesitating. It will probably be found that his army was not ready for an extensive campaign, even when BENEDEK resolved to march northward, and that he was exceedingly anxious to assume the offensive before he actually began to move his columns. His army was in full march northward for the frontier when the last of his divisions was suddenly attacked on its right flank—so suddenly that the action was described as a surprise. Instead of forcing the passes and pouring his army into Silesia, BENEDEK found the passes forced and in the hands of the enemy, and Bohemia already flooded with their troops. Whose fault was it that these passes were left so lightly guarded at all? Your military correspondent with the Prussian army has enabled your readers to judge of the difficulties an enemy who sought to penetrate these defiles would have had to meet if the Austrians had occupied them in force and defended them with skill and resolution. But the Prussians had fairly debouched before the Austrians had come up with their main bodies to arrest their progress. They were on the heights above—the Austrians in the lower ground. Then the needle-gun began to make itself felt, and the wounded men brought to the rear, in passing through the lines of the army, spread wonderful tales of the terrible weapon which annihilated the enemy [illegible] and swept away battalion and squadron before they could cross bayonet or [illegible] with the Prussians. The day of Skalitz was most unsatisfactory and astonishing. [illegible] the Prussians were in force, and that their hold was not to be shaken off without a tremendous effort. [illegible] effort [illegible] determined to make, and it certainly was no fault of his disposition that the defeat of Jicin can be attributed. That defeat disconcerted his scheme, for he could not move against the Prussian army in front of him while another powerful army was advancing on his flank and rear. He had to fall back upon Koniggratz, and there accepted the memorable battle which will be famous in the world as long as history lives. It cannot be asserted that his general idea in his order of battle was defective. His position was well chosen. The reserves were too closely packed together, and as the disposition of the Austrian army was almost semi-circular, with the wings thrown back toward the Elbe, and the centre projecting beyond Klum, with a bend toward Sadowa and Nechanitz, it followed that when the Prussians forced back the wings they got a converging and even a cross-fire on the narrow space, where the second line and reserves were cooped up in rear of the centre, and from higher ground pressed on them to rout and destruction. Then, as there was no position at Brunn in which an army could take its stand to resist a victorious enemy, BENEDEK turned to the east as he retreated, and drew up at Olmutz, whence he had started little more than a fortnight before. The Prussians did not attempt to molest the retreat of his main body, but made straight for Pardubitz and Prague, and then proceeded to push their main column into Moravia, and to occupy Brunn preparatory to their great movement against Vienna.

The Defence of Vienna.

Military Correspondence of the London Herald.

FLORISDORF LINES, Tuesday, July 17.

If we can assume so unhappy a thing as that the army of Olmutz should be beaten, severed as it now appears to be from the capital and from the great new army of the Danube, then the final struggle must take place in defending this river against the Prussians, unless they be willing to conclude a peace on the left bank of the broad stream. If I say that Vienna and its suburbs, and the meadows of the Prater, and the planted grass-lands of Florisdorf are full of troops, I give you no idea of the reality. The place seems actually to swarm with soldiers. They come in from the north and from the surrounding district, and from the south the Venetian army is streaming over the railway in incessant monster trains. It is no exaggeration to say that 150,000 men will guard the Danube and the capital. The spade is at last at work at every available spot, and men and women labor day and night at earthworks in every weak spot of the river. It seems magical. I take my solitary walk to-day by the banks of the broad rapid river, and I notice possibly some spot beautifully circumstanced for a battery to command a narrower bend of the stream where pontoons might be attempted. I come next day and actually see my wishes realized, and the mound made as if it had arisen from the level by some fairy process in the night. The *tête-du-pont*, as the principal work may be called, defending the two great timber bridges over the Danube—the railway bridge and the carriage bridge—which lie extremely close to one another, is a good work, rough but substantial. And when you walk outside it in the open the mouths of monstrous guns seem peering at you threateningly from the sand-bag embrasures. The main road, outward from the bridge, is cut away, and the fine double row of trees which skirt it will share the same fate to-day or to-morrow. The whole country in fact is now clear of every incumbrance; even the corn is carted off, and as the slope is down from the works it makes the most perfect natural *glacis* imaginable. It would appear that nothing could expect to live that approached the river by this defending work. Inside is Florisdorf, which may not be as doomed a village as some people think. At all events there will be little furniture or valuable household goods left in it should the Prussians come in. Behind Florisdorf is the broad arm of the Danube. The ordinary bridge is a very narrow one. The Austrians do not entirely trust to their earthworks outside, for this bridge is carefully mined, the powder kegs are on the spot to put in, and the galvanic instrument for igniting them is also in the place. Between the outer or main arm of the Danube and an inner bridge of the river nearer to Vienna, which is also mined and prepared for the last extremity, are some low-lying grounds, pleasantly shaded with shrubby small trees, in patches or dotting the green meadows at intervals.

The Military Situation Before Vienna.

From the Journal des Debats, July 18.

The intelligence which reaches us from Vienna, under date of July 15, confirms our anticipations with respect to the battle which is about to be fought before Vienna. Gen. VON GABLENZ, who bravely performed his duty in the Bohemian campaign, and whose military reputation has not suffered in the battle of Sadowa, has put himself in a position to arrest the bold and rapid march of the Prussians on the capital of the Empire. The *Neue Freie Presse* announces that on the 15th this General directed an attack in person near Sonnberg against the Prussians, who were advancing from Jetzelsdorf and Hollabrunn, two towns south of Znaim. Parallel with the army of the Elbe the Silesian army is marching on Vienna by the Brünn road. These movements of the armies, their conflict, which is not merely imminent, but which has almost commenced, remove us far from the hopes of an armistice and the preliminaries of that peace which public opinion had so ardently and so spontaneously accepted. Negotiations are still going on, but from day to day the fortune of arms may change once more, and in as surprising a manner the position of both negotiators and belligerents. At Vienna they do not depend much on an armistice when the enemy are within 28 miles of the capital. The Prussian army has reached a point where Austrian honor will not permit her to give up Vienna without again encountering the fire of her enemy. The Marchfeld—that beautiful plain which extends from the Danube to the March, before their confluence—is doubtless destined to see the final struggle of Austria for the maintenance of her independence.

The Archduke Albrecht's Address to the Army.

The Archduke ALBRECHT has addressed the following proclamation to the army:

VIENNA, July 13.

The Emperor has deigned to confer on me the command of the army of operations. I assume that command to-day. Soldiers of the North and South, faithful and brave Saxons! we are going to carry into action that unity which subsists in our sentiments. An army more powerful than has heretofore been assembled, composed of tried, brave and steady combatants, conscious on the one side of a victory already won, and on the other ardent to avenge an undeserved disaster, are impatient to put an end to the arrogance of the enemy. Let us accomplish this great work by the union of our forces. And let us never forget that success belongs to men of head and heart, to men of coolness and energy; and that, whomsoever fortune favors, he alone is lost who permits himself to be intimidated and to despair. Let us have unwavering faith in God, who protects the just cause; let us have confidence in our Emperor who relies upon us to restore to his people their prosperity; let us have confidence in our own strength, which revives at each new effort required from us, and let us march resolutely to the battle with the cry of "Long live the Emperor."

Archduke ALBRECHT.

A Cavalry Skirmish—The Prussian and Austrian Cavalry Contrasted.

The military correspondent of the London *Times* with the Prussian army, writing from Neustadt on the 10th of July, gives an account of a cavalry skirmish which occurred that day in the village of Saar, between the advancing Prussian Uhlans and the Austrian Hussars:

Last night the Austrian Hussars of the regiment of Hesse-Cassel held Saar, about six miles from Newstadt. The Prussian Cavalry was to proceed to-day to Gammy, about a mile in front of Saar, and the Eleventh Regiment of Uhlans formed its advanced guard on the march. The Austrians intended to march to-day to the rear toward Brunn, and the Hussars were actually assembling for parade previous to the march, when the first patrols of the Prussian Uhlans came rattling into the town. The Austrians were collecting together from all the different houses and farmyards; mounted men filing out of barns and straw-houses, were riding slowly toward their rendezvous in the market-place; men who had not yet mounted were leading their horses, strolling carelessly alongside them, when, by some fault of their sentinels, they were surprised by the Prussians. The Uhlans were much inferior in number at first, but their supports were coming up behind them, and this disadvantage was compensated for by the Austrians being taken unawares. The Uhlans quickly advanced, but did not charge before one Austrian squadron had time to form, and only while most of the men of the remaining divisions were quickly falling into their ranks, though some were cut off from the rendezvous by the Prussians advancing beyond the doors from which they were issuing, and were afterward made prisoners.

In the market place an exciting contest at once began. The celebrated cavalry of Austria was being attacked by the rather deprecated horsemen of Prussia, and the lance, the "queen of weapons," as its admirers love to term it, was being engaged in real battle against the sword. The first Prussian soldiers who rode into the town were very few in number, and they could not attack before some more came up. The delay of a few moments gave the Hussars a short time to hurry together from the other parts of the town, and by the time the Uhlans received their reinforcements the Austrians were nearly formed. As soon as their supports came up the Lancers formed a line across the street, advanced a few yards at a walk, then trotted for a short distance, their horses' feet pattering on the stones, the men's swords jingling, their accoutrements rattling, and their lances borne upright with the black and white flags streaming over their heads; but when near the opening into the broader street, which is called the Marktplatz, a short, sharp word of command, a quick, short note from the trumpet, the lance points came down and were sticking out in front of the horses' shoulders, the horses broke into a steady gallop, and the lance flags fluttered rapidly from the motion through the air, as the horsemen, with bridle hands low and bodies bent forward, lightly gripped the staves, and drove the points straight to the front. But when the Prussians began to gallop, the Austrians were also in motion. With a looser formation and a greater speed they came on, their blue pelisses, trimmed with fur and embroidered with yellow, flowing freely from their left shoulders, leaving their sword arms disencumbered. Their heads well up carried the single eagle's feather in every cap straight in the air; their swords were raised bright and sharp, ready to strike as their wiry little horses, pressed tight by the knees of the riders, came bounding along, and dashed against the Prussian ranks as if they would leap over the points of the lances. The Uhlans swayed heavily under the shock of the collision, but recovering again, pressed through only at a walk. In front of them were mounted men, striking with their swords, parrying the lance thrusts, but unable to reach the Lancer; but the ground was also covered with men and horses, struggling together to rise; loose lines were galloping away; dismounted Hussars in their blue uniforms and long boots were hurrying off to try to catch loose horses or to avoid the lance points. The Uhlan line appeared unbroken, but the Hussars were almost dispersed. They had dashed up against the firmer Prussian ranks, and they had recoiled, shivered, scattered and broken, as a wave is broken that dashes against a cliff. In the few moments that the ranks were locked together, it seems that the horsemen were so closely jammed against each other that lance or sword was hardly used. The Hussars escaped the points in rushing in, but their speed took them so close to the Lancers' breasts that they had not even room to use their swords. Then the Prussians, stouter and taller men, mounted on heavier horses, mostly bred from English sires, pressed hard on the light frames and the smaller horses of the Hussars, and by mere weight and physical strength bore them back, and forced them from their seats to the ground; or sometimes, so rude was the shock, sent horse and man bounding backwards to come down with a clatter on the pavement. The few Austrians who remained mounted fought for a short time to stop the Prussian advance, but they could make no impression on the Lancers. Wherever a Hussar made a dash to close, three points bristled couched against his chest or his horse's breast, for the Austrians were now in inferior numbers in the streets to the Prussians, and the narrowness of the way would not allow them to retire for their reserves to charge. So the Prussians pressed steadily forward in an invulnerable line, and the Austrians, impotent to stop them, had to fall back before them. Before they had gone far through the town, fighting this irregular combat, more Prussian cavalry came up behind the Uhlans, and the Austrians began to draw off. The Lancers pushed after them, but the Hussars got away, and at the end of the town the pursuit ceased. One officer and 22 non-commissioned officers and privates taken prisoners, with nearly 40 captured horses, fell into the hands of the Uhlans, as the trophies of this skirmish. Some of the prisoners are wounded, a few Hussars killed, and two or three Prussians were left dead upon the ground. One or two of the privates taken prisoners were Germans, but by far the greater number were Hungarians—smart, soldierlike-looking fellows, of a wiry build; they looked the very perfection of light horsemen, but no match in a *mêlée* for the tall, strong cavalry soldiers of Prussia, who seem with one hand to be able to wring them from their saddles and hurl them to the ground.

The Real Head of the Prussian Army—The Royal Commanders.

Military Correspondence of the London Times.

BRUNN, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Gen. VON MOLTKE has retired to his quarters, and is closeted with his maps, making new plans for the further progress of the campaign, and for the occupation of Vienna. This skillful strategist, who has been the chief director of the movements by which the three Prussian armies, starting from different points, were collected at the necessary hour on the field of Koniggratz, has never, except at that battle, appeared in the front of the armies. Some distance in the rear, sitting calmly at his desk, he has traced on the map the course of his troops, and, by means of the field telegraph, has flashed his orders to the different Generals in more immediate command with such skill and foresight that not a movement has failed, and every combination has been made at exactly the right moment. A quick, light-blue eye, a high forehead, and a well-set figure, mark him as an intellectual and energetic man, but though quick in action he is so prudent in discourse, and so guarded in his speech, that from this quality and his wide knowledge of European languages he is known in the army as the man who is silent in seven tongues. Careful and laborious, he has worked out with his own hand and himself calculated almost every detail of the operations in which he has taken Europe by surprise from the lightning rapidity of his strokes and the tremendous consequences of his dispositions, before which the Austrian army has withered away almost before it was gathered together, and which have won for him from his countrymen the title of the first strategist in Europe.

But though Gen. VON MOLTKE has in so short a time deservedly obtained such a high reputation in Prussia, the soldiers and officers of the two armies think almost as highly of the Princes who have carried out so ably the plans which were formed by the Chief of the Royal Staff. Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, with all the dash and fire of a cavalry officer, can equally well lead his columns to pursue the broken enemy, and direct with patience his infantry and artillery in an attack against a firm and steady line; but his qualities as a General do not shine out more in the exciting duties of the battle-field than they do in the more tedious and laborious work which is necessary for the comfort of his soldiers in quarters or on the line of march. He has a singular power of making his troops care little for fatigue and hardship; on the line of march he is always with them, and often, from his knowledge of how to deal with his men, can, by a few happy words, close up the straggling ranks of a weary battalion and send the men forward cheering loudly. In the bivouac often, in person, he inspects the rations and hears the applications of the men for favors or indulgences, and few apply in vain to their Commander-in-Chief. He has both the confidence and love of his troops, who regard him as a skillful leader and powerful friend.

The Crown Prince has, by three victories in three successive days, established his title to being considered a General. In the second army he is looked upon with the same affection and confidence as Prince FREDERICK CHARLES is in the first. By the men of Silesia he is particularly beloved, for he commanded a regiment at Breslau, and became well known then to the whole province. Careless of trouble, ever anxious for the welfare of his troops, he visits, personally, billets and hospitals, and takes the most kindly interest in every individual soldier. But in the hour of need he does not spare his troops, for his affection for them springs from a sense of duty and from no mere desire of popularity. The march from Miletin to Koniggratz, and the attack on the Austrian right in that battle which crushed Marshal BENEDEK's army and has, perhaps, shaken the Austrian dynasty, say more for his energy in action than could be written in any words.

With such leaders and so well led, with a better arm than their enemies; with every mechanical contrivance which modern science can suggest, adapted to aid the operations of the army, it is little wonder that the stout-hearted and long-enduring Prussian soldiers have proved victorious on every occasion on which they have gone into action.

The King of Prussia on the Battle-Field.

A letter from Hohenenauth, dated July 9, contains the following portraiture of the King of Prussia in the field:

Roused at midnight and informed of the probable intention of BENEDEK to attack the First Army at Sadowa, the second being at Koniginhot, and, as was supposed, too far distant to come to its assistance, His Majesty was engaged from that hour until 5 A. M. in sending off dispatches to the Crown Prince and Gen. HERWARTH VON BITTENFIELD, and in holding council with the Chief of the General Staff. At 5 the King drove to Sadowa, mounted his horse at 8, and remained uninterruptedly on horseback until 8:30 in the evening, without ceasing to bestow the most eager attention upon the progress of the fight. At 1 o'clock, when a slight pause took place, and before the Crown Prince had reached the field, the King asked his suite whether any of them had anything to eat. A groom furnished a little wine, one of the officers a bit of sausage, and a soldier some bread, with which His Majesty seemed perfectly satisfied. Much about this hour the King had a narrow escape of being captured by a squadron of Austrian cuirassiers. At the village of Posnitz, on the left wing, was posted an infantry brigade, between the first and second divisions of which His Majesty had taken up his position. Hard by an encounter took place between Austrian and Prussian cavalry, passing into a hand-to-hand fight after the charge, and out of the *melée* ultimately dashed a troop of Austrian cuirassiers bearing down in the confusion directly upon the spot occupied by His Majesty. One of the aide-de-camps rushed to bring up the cavalry of the escort, but the Austrians, either disordered by the grenades falling among them from their own guns, or finding they had got into the midst of the Prussian infantry, turned back, swept round the left wing of the first division, and disappeared. The King had not moved from the place, and in fact hardly thought the matter worthy of a glance, his whole attention being directed upon the progress of the battle. At the beginning of the fight below the hill the King had come under the fire of the enemy's grenades, attracted probably by his numerous suite; but no one ventured to request him not to expose himself so greatly; the suite, however, drew back as far as possible, in order to present a less conspicuous mark for the enemy's fire. Later, however, at Lissa, where His Majesty in person ordered the advance of the enemy in pursuit, and again came under heavy fire, Count BISMARCK was compelled to urge upon the King the necessity of not exposing himself incautiously to the well-aimed fire of the Austrian guns.

The Prussians Before Brunn—A Servile Deputation.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TISCHNOWITZ, July 11.

Before the actual town was reached a deputation—the burgomasters and magistrates—were seen coming to meet the troops in cabs with white flags flying from them, and each with a broad band of white round his arm. As soon as they saw the staff they sprang out of their carriages, and, with hats in hand, came forward, bowing with many protestations of deep regard for the gallant Prussian troops. With cringing servility and fawning politeness, they almost groveled at the feet of the commander of the advanced guard. They would do anything he chose; they were proud to see the Prussian troops; they threw themselves on the mercy of the magnanimous Prussian commander; they were glad to be rid of the Austrians. Yet these men a few days ago had been cheering the war proclamation of the Kaiser; but they had much wealth in the city, and they feared for their property.

Their protestations did not deceive a single man who heard them; they were loud, but the noise was due to terror, and not to friendship. The Prussian commander answered them courteously, and, unwilling that their friendly offers should not be accepted, told them that his men had marched early and had no provisions, and that, therefore, he should be much obliged to them to furnish dinner for 3,000 soldiers and forage for 2,500 horses. With loud expressions of delight at the honor conferred upon them, the magistrates started back to the town to procure the rations. Whether their expressions of private opinion exchanged between each other on their return journey were as Prussian as those called forth by the presence of the Prussian commander is open to doubt, and what they will say in private when they are informed that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES will also bring in this evening a larger force, which will also be dependent upon their proffered hospitality, will at present be carefully kept from Prussian ears.

When the deputation was dismissed the troops again advanced. The line became thicker along the side of the road, crowds of inhabitants along the side of the way courted the smiles of the soldiers, white flags hung from every window, and the inmates of many houses, with a mockery of enthusiasm, had hung out green boughs and wreaths of leaves to welcome the invaders of their country.

THE WAR IN THE ALPS.

The Theatre of Garibaldi's Operations—The Romance of Mountain Warfare.

Correspondence of the London Daily News:

AMONG THE RHAETIAN ALPS, Tuesday, July 17.

To us up here in the mountains, which form the border land between Italy, Sweden, and the Tyrol, come almost daily echoes of the fighting going on in the valleys between the Rhaetian Alps and the Lago di Garda. Of these the three main arteries leading from Italy to the Tyrol are—(1) the Valtelline, or valley of the Adda, terminating in the pass of the Stelvio: (2) the Val Camonica, or valley of Oglio, leading up to the Tonale pass; (3) the valley of the Chiese, by mounting which you get into the Italian Tyrol by the lake of Idro and Rocca d'Anfro, almost on a level, without crossing any pass at all. If the Italy of NAPOLEON III., Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic, is to be realized, that Italy must certainly include the Trentino and the lower valley of the Adige, which most unmistakably lie to the south of the Alps.

The first of these three above-mentioned valleys—the Valtelline—was on Wednesday last, July 11, the scene of a hard tussle between a battalion of the mobilized National Guard of the Valtelline, aided by the Custom-house Guard and a mixed body of Kaiser-Jäger and Tyrolese volunteers, who descended from Bormio and their eyrie of Ferdinands-höhe, on the summit of the Stelvio, with the object of driving the Italians from a point called Le Prese, lower down the Stelvio, and commanding the lateral pass of Mortirolo, leading from the Valtelline to the Val Camonica. The combat, which began at 3 A. M., lasted, with interruptions, till 10 P. M., and resulted brilliantly for the Italians, who not only recovered Bormio, but pushed the enemy back up the Stelvio as far as Spondalunga, and the second Cantoniera, or refuge-house on the Stelvio road. Some 70 prisoners—all Kaiser-Jäger—remained in the hands of the Italians, whose entire loss consisted in six wounded, while that of the enemy is known to have been very considerable. The success of the day seems to have been mainly owing to the skillful disposition of his men by Maj. GUICCIARDI, and to a brilliant feat on the part of a body of Italians, who, after a difficult climb across snow and ice, descended upon the rear of the Austrians from an overhanging glacier. Surely these fellows should, one and all, be at once elected honorary members of the Alpine Club.

In the second of these valleys, the Val Camonica, we have first to do with the Garibaldini, who are there represented by the Second battalion of Bersaglieri, and the Fourth Infantry Regiment, under Col. CADOLINI. In a recent engagement at Vezza, above Edolo, in which the Garibaldini were compelled to retreat, the Bersaglieri sustained an irreparable loss in their chief, the gallant CASTELLINI, who fell pierced by three mortal wounds. By the latest accounts, the Austrians have retreated from all the ground which they had won on the Italian side of the Tonale, and Encudine and Vezza have been reoccupied by the Italians.

On the third and lowest of the three valleys, that of the Chiese, I have already written much, and shall probably have occasion to write a good deal more, as it is at this moment literally swarming with red shirts, who, however useless many of them are for fighting at present, are quite invaluable as picturesque adjuncts to the landscape.

Till the present year almost undiscovered, and chiefly known to smugglers and a few eagle-eyed leaders of revolutionary bands, the road up the valley of the Chiese, since it now leads to Garibaldi as well as to the Rocca d'Anfo, is one of the most fashionable and frequented of Italian promenades. But the other day RICASOLI, "the Baron" *par excellence*, might have been met with, threading its intricacies, in the company of KOSSUTH—both on their way to greet and consult with the wounded hero, who is, or was till a few days since, confined to his bed in a small chamber within the fortress of Anfo, overhanging the beautiful lake of Idro.

If any more serious fighting is to take place between Italians and Austrians, the Italian Tyrol—for which I am about to make by the shortest cut across the mountains—seems most likely to be the scene of it. While CIALDINI is hoping in vain to get himself opposed in Venetia, and to satisfy the cravings of Italian hearts all over the Peninsula for at least one victory, no matter with how much bloodshed, GARIBALDI, as far as one can judge anywhere but on the spot, seems likely to monopolize all the fighting for the present. Austria, having ceded Venetia to the French Emperor, has comparatively little objection to watching, from the security of the Quadrilateral, the inglorious and bloodless, if triumphant, march of CIALDINI toward Venice; but she evidently does not mean to permit an entrance of Garibaldini *en masse* into the Trentino without at least striking a blow or two. Should an armistice on the basis of *uti possidetis* be brought about, as, in spite of every obstacle, it surely must within a week or two, and should an armistice lead to a Congress, the Austrian representatives would find it highly embarrassing to meet their brother diplomatists and defend the absolute right of Austria to the whole of the Tyrol, were a body of some 30,000 volunteers to succeed in the meantime in effecting a lodgment in the Giudicaria, the general name for the valleys at the head of the Lago di Idro and Lago di Garda.

If the last fortnight, during which GARIBALDI has been carefully nursing his wound at the Rocca d'Anfo, barring one piece of imprudence, which consisted in his jumping out of bed to assist at a skirmish in a carriage—a bad look out, one would think, for his coachman—has been turned to good account by his lieutenants, one may yet hope to see something effected by the Garibaldini. They have at least learned how to load and discharge their rifles, a science which they certainly did not all possess at the affair of Monte Suello, where one volunteer complained to me bitterly, that his rifle, which I found to be unloaded, would not go off, in spite of his having snapped three percussion caps. According to the latest accounts, the furthest point within the Tyrol to which the advanced guard of the volunteer force, consisting of several companies of the First, Third and Ninth Regiments, had pushed on, was the town of Storo, situated about a dozen miles from Rocca d'Anfo, and seven from the Ponte di Caffaro, which forms the frontier. At Storo, however, which lies a short distance up the Val di Ledro—a valley branching out of the Val di Bona—the Garibaldini had not succeeded in establishing themselves, for they appear to have received intelligence which caused them to fall back at once to Darzo, where they were last heard of.

If report speaks truly, a force of 6,000 Austrians, certainly including a battalion or two of those formidable Kaiser-Jager, is blocking up the high roads to Riva and Trent, and intends disputing in earnest the passage to those places with the Garibaldini. On the branch road leading up the Val di Ledro to Riva the fortress of Ampola blocks the way, and on the direct road up the Val di Bona to Trent, *via* Tione and Vezzano, the more formidable fortress of Lardaro.

Apparently despairing of forcing these obstacles by the unassisted efforts of his red-shirts, GARIBALDI has prudently accepted the loan of a couple of battalions of regular Bersaglieri, and a second battery of heavy field-guns. With this highly seasonable addition to the force under his orders, GARIBALDI will probably press on into the enemy's country in earnest, and within the next few days I may again have military operations of some importance to describe to you.

THE POLITICAL PHASE.

The Reconstruction of Germany under Prussian Auspices.

From the London Times, July 18.

Sixteen of the smaller States have accepted the BISMARCK programme and are fain to be devoured. Three of the larger Sov'ereigns—Hanover, Saxony, and Hesse—have forfeited their throne by that absence which "always puts men in the wrong," and will only be reinstalled upon good show of penitence and amendment. There is henceforward to be only one will in the Fatherland—the will of the Prussian statesman, who, after overcoming all resistance, offers to abdicate his power into the hands of a National Parliament. On one point only that assembly will have no occasion to deliberate. The military and diplomatic functions belonging to the Executive of the future State have already been absolutely, exclusively and irrevocably vested in the hands of Prussia. On all other subjects the people's representatives will have *carte blanche*, and they will cut the cloth of the Royal and Ducal mantles of the minor Princes according to the pattern that seems best to them; and will doubtless give proof of more than German subtlety and ingenuity in fixing the limits of a Sovereign Power from which the prerogatives of peace and war have for ever departed.

It is no wonder if all Europe, if Germany, and even if Prussia herself seem as yet to experience some difficulty in realizing the full extent of the change which the events of the last three weeks have wrought on the destinies of that country. German perception is proverbially slow; German action deliberate. It is only now, when the well laid and better executed plans of Gen. MOLTKE have led the victorious armies of the Crown Prince and of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES to the gates of Vienna, that anything like spontaneous movement becomes perceptible among the ranks of Teutonic patriotism; and the men of Hanover and Brunswick, of Bremen and Hamburg, of Hesse, Oldenburg and Mecklenburg, now join hands in support of BISMARCK's programme of Federal Reform. Thirty millions of North Germans, mostly Protestants, are one in mind and heart, and, whatever changes fortune may have in store, the sufferings of the present war will have to be hailed as the birth-throes of German nationality, at least as far as the line of the Main and the Bohemian Mountains.

South of that river and of those highlands nothing but confusion and discord seem to prevail. The victory of Aschaffenburg has thrown open to the Prussians the gates of the old City of the Bund, and that mere Bump of a Diet has been driven in ignominious flight to Augsburg. The Prussians entered Frankfort on Monday evening, amid the cordial welcome of the inhabitants, and the demoralization of the Federals is so complete as to compel the Bavarian Government to sue for a three days' armistice with the Prussians. It is possible that the march of invasion may on this side stop at the Main. The Prussians would rather not meddle with the country beyond that river, and an extension of his power over South Germany did not certainly enter into Count BISMARCK's calculations. Matters are nevertheless ripe for great changes even in those Franconian and Swabian districts. The appeal of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH to the Emperor NAPOLEON has produced that effect which it was so easy to anticipate. The dread of a French Protectorate at the head of a new Confederation of the Rhine has sent a shudder through the veins even of the most reckless Democrat and Ultramontane of Wurtemburg and Baden. We hear everywhere of pamphlets and proclamations to the German people, urging coöperation with Prussia as the only means of safety for the common Fatherland; we hear of invectives against Austria, as the foreign, Slavo Magyar, effete, Roman Catholic, half civilized State, that could never again place itself at the head of Germany, and which yet stands in the way of German union under Prussian supremacy, and does not shrink from the unnatural policy of calling in foreign intervention. Should the German Parliament, as it is expected, meet in Frankfort or Dresden at the beginning of next September, it is difficult to conceive how the members from the Southern German States can be excluded from it. It was easy for CAVOUR and NAPOLEON to give the first start to the instinct of unity in the Italian people, but when once awakened it soon became impossible for the first movers to keep that instinct within the limits which they would fain have prescribed. The Germans, it is true, do not jump at conclusions with the same ardor and alacrity as their Southern neighbors, but it is possible that BISMARCK may have raised a ghost which it may be beyond even his power to lay.

The Peril of Austria.

From the Paris Siecle, July 19.

Since the House of Hapsburg recognizes the imminence of the peril, what prevents it from making concessions? If we did not fear to appear less grave than is becoming in such solemn circumstances, we should say that Austria has cut the tail of ALCIBIADES' dog. She wished to turn aside attention by a brilliant stroke which might at first produce an illusion, and which would have been worth to her the reinforcement of the whole army of the South. Austria did not think of the treaty which united Italy and Prussia. At present that her views have been foiled, let her come to a composition. Enough blood has been shed; enough of families are in mourning. We know well that Austria counts on the strategical talents of the Archduke ALBERT; but the forces placed under the orders of the General who had gained the battle of Custozza have to support demoralized troops, driven from town to town, and we doubt whether the common action of the armies of the North and South can arrest in his march on Vienna an enemy animated by success and acting in the name of an idea—that of German Unity.

The Worship of Success—Change of Tone in England Toward Austria.

From the Pall-Mall Gazette, July 21.

Now that Austria is about, apparently, to disappear from the map of Europe, it will be to any one who is blessed with a tenacious memory an instructive though possibly a somewhat saddening study to read the sentiments and note the tone of our journals for the last four or five years, to compare them with what they hold now or shortly will profess, and then to meditate on the amount of truth in the saying that nothing justifies the success. The *Times* is understood to be rather the reflection than the guide of public opinion, and the *Telegraph*, though it still calls M. BISMARCK "that rapacious Minister," admits him to be aspiring, thinks that the Prussian soldiers may be the "unconscious heralds of the new light and life," and has for some time found the faces of the poor Austrian soldiers to be brutal, stupid, coarse, inexpressive, and generally obnoxious for their breadth and high cheek-bones. But between the rank which these two newspapers fill there are many others of various ability, and which represent every shade of opinion; and it will be a hard matter to guess how far these must needs consent to a certain degree of compromise with their principles, in order not to appear to deny accomplished facts, or seem out of joint with the times. Of course, while Austria is, metaphorically speaking, on Job's dunghill, a plentiful company of Bildads will not fail to arise, and every one who has warned or prophesied concerning her will be glad to call it to mind, now that events have justified their sayings, as they would have been glad to forget it had things turned out otherwise. But the adulation of success for its own sake has about it a certain flavor of baseness, and it will be well for us to remember, under what we may admit to be very trying circumstances, that to be lowly toward the strong and bold to the weak, to offer compliments and sing the hymn of praise to the victor, and reserve our sermons and denunciations for the vanquished, may indeed be prudent, but requires neither dignity nor courage on the part of those who do it. Already there are distinct signs of this kind of conduct on the Continent. The Federal army has, on the whole, employed its time in strenuously standing still, and its soldiers have amused themselves by making badges and sewing them on to their arms in order to distinguish themselves from the hated invader. But already these men are destroying and hiding these inconvenient ornaments, and their leaders are prepared to find that Austria has throughout been in the wrong and Prussia in the right. Many a German potentate now vainly wishes that he had ranged himself on the winning side. "*Rouge ou noir? Faites votre jeu, Messieurs. Le jeu est fait. Rein ne va plus;*" and red wins, and those who staked on the black banner have lost—how much they hardly know as yet. The Duke of COBURG was ridiculed some years ago when, after presenting his subjects with a constitution and the King of Prussia with his little army, in despair at the good tempered stolidity of his lieges under such circumstances, he betook himself to Africa for a little lion-shooting. By these steps he has nevertheless saved his people and his dynasty. Little Coburg may yet become an important kingdom, and the ruler over one city be made the ruler over twenty. Speaking with regard to the matrimonial convenience of every royal family of Europe, it is good that the Coburgs should endure, increase and multiply, and continue as at present to profess such religions as are most in demand. In recording judgment on the conduct of the two nations now at war, it will be well for all critics and journalists to ask themselves this question—If Austria had severely chastised Prussia and crushed Italy, should we or should we not have said that Prussia was rightly served, and the Italians had got what they might have expected? If Prussia desires unity, is it in order to make Germany a great and powerful kingdom, or is it to unite everything in her own grasp. And if we formerly believed the last to be her true motive, have we any new reason, beyond her wonderful success, for crediting her with the first? He that pays the piper chooses the tune; and even if a German Parliament assembles under her auspices, it is possible so to shuffle the cards that the Federal deputies will have about as much chance of controlling her proceedings as our own bishops would have of controlling the House of Commons.

When King WILLIAM crowned himself King by divine right he was not very respectfully spoken of by the English press. He was called as many names as if he had been the Pope, and "foolish," "doting," "old," "a Prince with the capacity of a Prussian corporal," were but a sample of the epithets applied to him. When the Macdonald affair occurred, did we not all agree that the Prussians were haughty, uncivilized, arrogant, brutal, overbearing, boorish, &c., and of all people the most intolerable? Equally with regard to their treatment of Denmark in contrast with the obvious reluctance of Austria to join in the unequal war, and her exceptional gentleness toward the unfortunate Danish inhabitants of the conquered territory, did we not commend Austria and view with just indignation the greedy cruelty of Prussia? Were we right or wrong in all this? and if right, are we to reverse our verdict because Prussia has got Austria to the wall? On the other hand, there are things which to admit in no way compromises our consistency and honorable principle. Though the war has been bloody to a degree truly awful, it has been carried on with a humanity almost without precedent. Neither robbery, rapine, nor needless cruelty has been allowed to stain the victories won by Prussia. The wounded Austrian receives the same care as her own soldiers; and the atrocities of cities in flames given up to be sacked, with men, women and children, delivered to the mercies of a drunken, maddened and licentious soldiery have never for an instant been dreamed of. Neither is it fair to Prussia to say that she owes her victory merely to the needle-gun. That is the apparent and mechanical cause; but we have also to consider the sagacity, enterprise and forethought which made her arm her troops with that weapon, and it has no kind of connection with the badness or goodness of her aims. Two newspaper correspondents have not hesitated, indeed, to attribute both the Austrian and Italian defeats to the rigorous rule which proscribes the presence of gentlemen of their craft from the camps of those Powers; but Austria lost, not because she was in the wrong, but because she has been deficient in intelligence, promptness and decision; because she has been both slow and stupid, and up to the very last maintained her character as "Austria the Unready." There is an old military song in Germany in which the refrain calls on the soldiers to "march more slowly, slower yet; the Austrian Landwehr have not yet come up—ever coming, never come, wait, wait for the Austrian Landwehr."

Yet it must not be forgotten that as at Magenta and Solferino so at Sadowa the Austrians, as some would say from an inability to invent, as others would hold from the last sentiment of honor which even in dying disdains to lie, have never resorted to falsehood. The addresses of the Emperor have been pathetic in their naked truthfulness, the telegrams have been in accordance with facts, and in all Europe there is perhaps scarcely another General who would, like BENEDEK, without making any excuse or shield for him

Continued on Eighth Page.

CITY MORTALITY.

The People of Cities—Who are They?—Bills of Mortality—Composition of New-York Population—Situation of Foreigners in Cities—Deaths Among Children—Causes.

THE BEECHES, Friday, July 27, 1866.

Four hundred! Eight hundred! Thirteen hundred! So says your weekly bills of mortality. It looks awful to those outside; but if it were fairly examined, it would look much less so. There are two considerations that show causes of this mortality, which do not all apply to grown up, well-to-do people. One of these is the immense proportion of small children, and the other is the equally great proportion of foreigners. As I said in my former letter on this subject, New-York City has nearly four hundred thousand of foreign born in it. A very large proportion of these have come to this country in a state of want, and taken the first work they could get, which is in the great cities, and is found in the streets and on the wharves, and as servants. A very large part of these live in tenements of from 100 to 1,000 persons each. Worse than this, very few of them know how to live, or are willing to be taught. Man is an animal of wonderful endurance, and will pass safely through incredible dangers. No animal can encounter safety the dangers he does. It is not merely close confinement which injures him. It is other danger which no wild animal has to encounter. You may put a tiger or a lion in a small cage, and he will live for years. But that is the only element of danger he has to encounter. In all other respects, you have made his condition better. You give him fresh air, you give him the best of food, and you protect him against enemies. There he lives on and grows fat. But what have you done with your animal *man* in great cities? The gentleman, man, you have treated admirably, almost as well as you do a tiger. He has a large cage—a four-story house—and lives on roast beef, blue fish, clams, ice cream and claret wine, his sleeping place is usually airy, and his feed first-rate. The death roll of the Registrar and the NEW-YORK TIMES don't show his name very often. He is almost as well off as if he was in the care of HERR DRIESBACH, the lion tamer. But let us look at the four hundred thousand foreigners, and the two or three hundred thousand Americans who don't live in airy houses, eat roast beef, blue fish and ice cream. We will give the question of tenement cages the go by, and come to the *modes of living.* You may talk of water as you please, but the first consideration in modes of living is what you eat, drink and smell. That is, what you take in, which enters into your blood, the life of man. Almost all the epidemics which have occurred on earth have begun, continued and ended in the corruption of the blood. Now you will find half a million of people in New-York living on veal and salt pork, stringy beef and half-cooked vegetables, in houses reeking with tobacco, whisky and garlic, making stews and compounds which may live on a hyena wouldn't touch. A man whisky, but he cannot live on tobacco and raw pork and uncooked potatoes. Nothing is better than a fresh dish of peas; but how many thousands eat peas as hard as a shot? God sends meat and the devil sends cooks, and most unfortunately the devil's cooks are sent very largely to the poor. A peasant may have, and often does have, a first rate cook in his neat, handy, sensible wife; but go into your foreign streets and your tenement houses, and ask how they fare. You talk about the equality of men, but do not ignorant people require to be governed just as much as children? Most fortunately for you in New-York, you have got the Legislature of New-York to recognize this fact. If it were not for your Police Commissioners, and your Health Commissioners, and your Excise Commissioners, where would New-York City be to-day? They have saved thousands of lives; but thousands more might have been saved.

Talking of food and dirt, I embarked on a small steamboat on Lake Erie in one of the years of cholera when cholera was on lakes and rivers. There were many passengers, and nearly all German and Irish. They lay sprawled over the decks, reeking with onions, tobacco and whisky. What wonder that your steamboats carry the cholera round the globe!

But I did not quite finish the statistics of foreigner in cities; and I now give you the following table of foreigners in our principal cities, viz.:

	Americans.	Foreign.	Irish.	German.	Foreign. Per Cent.
Boston	111,788	63,791	45,991	3,202	36
Providence	39,559	13,370	9,894	343	25
New-Haven	27,134	10,645	7,391	1,842	28
[illegible]	46,028	23,619	14,780	3,677	33
[illegible]	43,025	37,684	9,279	18,233	45
New-York	429,469	383,717	203,740	119,984	49
Philadelphia	373,914	169,430	95,548	43,643	31
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	27,091	12,261	9,702	41
Baltimore	122,050	52,497	15,536	32,613	34
Cincinnati	[illegible]	73,614	19,375	43,931	47
Chicago	[illegible]	54,624	19,889	22,2.0	50
Milwaukee	22,292	22,848	3,100	15,981	50
St. Louis	61,360	96,086	29,926	50,510	60

You will observe that the Western cities have the largest proportion of foreigners, but you will also see they have a great advantage over Eastern cities, in having a much larger share of Germans, who are far more intelligent than the Irish. New-York and Boston have the preëminence in Irish. These two have more Irish than all the other eleven named in the above table.

But there is another element in the composition of cities which has much to do with the rates of mortality. This is the great number of children, and the still greater proportion of deaths among them. In the City of New-York there are 211,000 children under 10 years of age. The average mortality of healthy countries gives half the deaths under the age of 7 years; but in the City of New-York you will find the mortality of children far beyond this. What else can be expected from such a smoking hotbed of steaming air, and crude and indigestible food? It is a wonder that a quarter of the children of cities survive. If people want to save their children they must take them to the country, or do the only other possible thing—bathe them daily in cold water. An experienced woman told me that she did not think that there was any need of losing so many young children; said she, "I raised eleven children and never lost one. I bathed them twice or three times a day in cold water." I knew another lady who never lost a child and she did the same thing. Keep children cool in Summer, well flannelled in winter, and no green fruit or vegetables, and the chances are in their favor. The other day I saw a young woman taken suddenly very ill, delirious, a strong congestion, very near on apoplexy. What was the matter? On examination it turned out that she had eaten a good many green apples the day before. But boys eat green apples and live. Certainly they do. But just look into those bills of mortality and see how many die. Alas! can we learn nothing by experience?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

DESPERATION OF A LIQUOR DEALER.—The Lawrence *American* says that on Thursday afternoon, a party of officers, consisting of State Constables BOYNTON, BEAL and CHASE, of Haverhill, and Policemen GORDON, PEARSON and BATCHELDER, started for the store of ROBERT SMITH, on Common-street, of that city, to execute a warrant for the seizure of his liquors. The doors on Common-street were found strongly barred, and the party went to the back of the house, and entered a door at the foot of the stairs. On the left of the entrance was a door leading into the store, also fastened. SMITH stood at the head of the stairs, with a cocked pistol, and warned the officers to leave. Instead of retiring, they leveled their six-revolvers at SMITH, who finding himself so well cornered, hesitated, and officer Gordon made a rush and seized his pistol. He was taken to the Station-house.

ARRIVAL OF HAMILL.—JAMES HAMILL, the champion oarsman of America, arrived home by the *China.* HAMILL says he was treated with the greatest kindness by the people of Newcastle, with whom he became a favorite, and who, notwithstanding national prejudices seemed to be rather desirous that he should win. He affirms that the races were conducted in the most honorable manner, not the slightest foul play being shown, or disagreeable feeling manifested, and that the utmost harmony and good will prevailed at the contests. His Newcastle friends, on his departure, presented him with a massive gold watch and chain, as a mark of the esteem in which he was held.—*Boston Traveller, Aug. 1.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Again in the Eighteenth Century—A Slow People—The Town of Harbor Grace, its Business and its Business People—Anxiety About Tariffs, Reciprocity, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Monday, July 20, 1866.

You will probably think your correspondent has made a small mistake in point of date, but he begs to assure you and the readers of the TIMES that it is not a very gross one, and when they have crossed Conception Bay and have seen a vessel pushed by steam, with a very pretty name, and yet a very common appearance, they will, I presume, be thinking something about a certain Scottish genius, known by the name of JAMES WATT, who made a very fine use of his acquaintance with that serviceable domestic arrangement, the tea kettle. On beholding the (late mail) steamship "*Ellen Gisbour*" for the first time, one would imagine that some one on board an ordinary fishing smack was in no end of a hurry for something to eat and making extensive preparations for kindling a fire; or, he might suppose that said boat was in a fair way to becoming a prey to fire, for he would never by any possibility, imagine that that *creeping* thing was a steam vessel. Yet such it turns out to be, and the good, kind and friendly, suffering, patient people of Conception Bay are only worse served in the fact of its continuance for over fourteen years, than unlucky travelers whom Uncle Joe, the skipper leaves behind at Portugal Cove occasionally, as he did me on a late occasion.

En route to Heart's Content is the town of Harbor Grace, with a population of about 10,000 all told. It is next to St. John's in point of importance in every respect, and before it in some. The two leading firms in it are each more extensive than any in the island; the third is a young fellow of Irish origin—a gentleman too, with plenty of "tin," and as Punch's cabby was heard to soliloquize about the man who was lying drunk on the pavement, "I wish *I* had half his complaint," (he being none the worse of course.) Messrs. RIDLEY & SONS are the leading English firm, Messrs. BUNTON & MUNN the Scottish, Mr. W. J. S. DONNELLY the Irish, and then comes Scotland again with her RUTHERFORD BROTHERS, who have, in addition to other mercantile matters, a copper coinage of their own, (and truly it is easier handled and counted than the various and eccentric silver which find currency in the country.) The two first-named houses refine their seal fat by steam process, and I have just seen some of it, clear as crystal. In St. John's the melting is done by atmospheric exposure, and the smell is horrible at best, but of course it lasts longer in St. Johns; and will you, reader, believe me when I say that there are people who believe that this, which is so offensive to one of the most sensitive senses of man or animal, is wholesome? A steamer was sent to the ice this Spring from Harbor Grace which took over 17,000 seals in her first trip, and over 6,000 in her second. The heaviest weighed 420 pounds. (A friend told me that he had seen one some years ago weighing over 600 pounds.) The earnings of this steamer, *Retriever*, in two months, are roughly estimated at £27,000. A nice little fortune of itself; yet her Captain asserted that if she were four times her tonnage he could have loaded her to the gunwale. Now, this is all very well, but it is by no means a certain thing. The good people have had some very bad seasons, as must necessarily be the case where so much depends upon seas and winds. These they bore with patience, and now to their good fortune, this year, I say *esto perpetua*.

There are characteristics of the people of the two towns I have named which I have *not* found verified in my personal experience, but which are amusing enough to be worth repeating. The Harbor Grace people say that when any one goes to St. Johns he is warmly shaken by the hand and is asked, "when did you arrive?" and "when are you going away?" all in a breath, and no more notice taken of him; but in Harbor Grace he gets the good grasp of the hand, with "when did you come over?" and, if he happens to be a decent sort of an individual, plenty of capital dinners, excellent wines and good things generally are sure to follow the hail. You would be apt to say, "good for you, Harbor Grace," to this; yet I should say that St. Johns is difficult to beat, as far as hospitality goes.

There was a small burlesque upon the Confederation scheme performed in Harbor Grace a short time ago, when, as I am informed, three clerks, one from each of the leading houses, went to canvass signatures to an anti-Confederation petition, and succeeded in getting only a very few in time for the mail. (The reason why I know, too, but it is immaterial.) If I am correctly informed, the number of autographs so obtained was just nine. Now, the curious part of the matter is, that the people in Newfoundland will do just what they are bid, and that the young gentlemen sent on the message of the antis had influence enough in Conception Bay to have got hundreds of names for or against the measure, if they had been in earnest in the cause. It is not so long ago since a very prominent gentleman in this Island signed one document this week (as it were) and a counter one the following week! Human nature is the same the world over, and it is small blame to the more illiterate Newfoundlanders if they do know the side their bread is buttered on.

At present there is a good deal of alarm at the report of the Canadian Government having raised the duty on molasses to 10 cents a gallon. Everything else, it is argued, will be in proportion, and as molasses forms one of the chief imports of this country, it is thought that this increase of duty is a sure indication of what Confederation will bring in its train. Indeed, every act of the Canadian Government is looked upon with as much jealousy as would be the same on the part of an entirely foreign body. There is, therefore, an utter overlooking of the probability which I hinted at before, viz., that the Newfoundlanders will omit sending delegates to London to state their terms and wants in the new Union, and will, consequently, be apt to become a dependency, where they might be an important member. I am acquainted personally with some merchants of deservedly great weight who would gladly forward Confederation on such slight modifications as I am convinced the Home Government would grant on the Quebec scheme. The accession of Lord DERBY's Administration to power can have no influence in retarding the scheme, which is an imperial one, and not one tacked to the tails of any mere party.

Above all the minor wants of Newfoundland, it wants a uniform currency which can be easily counted. At present the coins of every realm under the sun nearly find a ready circulation here, and to strangers are a puzzle of no small magnitude. The change of a five-dollar gold piece in St. John's would be something to tickle the mind of the most uninquiring. The Union and Commercial Banks give considerable facilities, and the first named is one of the best managed institutions I have seen. It only wants a little more of the Scottish element which the branches of the banks in Scotland represent, to make it a real benefit. Small farmers require encouragement, and your readers know the Scottish banks help their fellows in Scotland with bills at 4 months after date.

In Harbor Grace the people are patiently waiting for either a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, or such considerable modifications in your tariffs as will admit of their doing business with the United States in the good fashion of the past twelve years. The inhabitants of Newfoundland are extremely good customers of yours, as you would find by inquiries at the Produce Exchanges of New-York and Boston. They have also sent you their fish and oil—seal, whale and cod; they want nothing better than the very nearest possible approach to free trade in commerce.

Talking of oil, I have it from no less a person than the present worthy Receiver-General of the island (Hon. J. KENT) that petroleum has been discovered in Muddy Hole, in Placentia Bay, near what is thought to be rather an extensive coal field. I fear, however, that, unless some enterprising Americans take a cruise down here, nothing will be done to utilise this source of wealth, which was as unexpectedly found in this country as it was in Pennsylvania a few years ago. It is very certain that the gentlemen who are engaged in the fishing think that itself quite enough to look after, and they will surely not entertain any other business until it fails.

A gentleman of my acquaintance who, besides being a faithful and efficient servant of the Government, is an amateur agriculturist, tells me that in Conception Bay the root crops answer very well—an acre under turnip yielding on the average twelve tons. Potatoes, carrots, hay and oats generally give very fair returns for trouble and expenditure. In addition to this, I may mention that the island is one where immense herds of sheep could be grazed on the wild grasses, now of no value. MR. AM[illegible] might be at a discount here, but a practical and experienced sheep farmer would certainly succeed.

K. L. S.

THE WEST.

Politically Quiet—The Army of the Republic—Visit to the Lake Tunnel—The Weather—State of the Crops.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 30, 1866.

There is nothing especially new in the political world hereabouts. The Republicans are holding their primary conventions, but little is manifested in them, as the State offices to be filled this Fall are of no great importance. In a few districts there will be a contest for the nomination between the present incumbents and military aspirants. Mr. MOULTON seems to have the inside track for the "at large" candidacy. I have heard of no movement being made here in regard to the Philadelphia Convention, but I suppose delegates will be chosen in due time. The three Generals recently appointed to Federal offices in this city assume their respective duties the present week. They propose giving a good share of the places under them to those who have served in the army, especially such as are, from wounds, incapacitated for manual labor.

Quite extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the President, on his contemplated visit to participate in the services of laying the cornerstone of the Douglas Monument. An immense crowd is expected here on that occasion.

There is a military organization in this State known as the "Army of the Republic." They held a general meeting in Springfield, a short time since, and, among other things, resolved to found a home for disabled soldiers. They have entered upon a canvass for funds, and have been quite successful thus far. They propose to raise $250,000, of which over $80,000 have already been secured. We have a Home in this city devoted to a similar object, and under the control of a Board of Lady Managers. It has a substantial four-story brick building, a few rods from DOUGLAS' grave, and $35,000 in invested funds. The building has accommodations for about 200 inmates. But the cost of sustaining an institution of this kind is considerable, and as soon as the war closed, our people discontinued their contributions for the relief of the soldiers, so that the lady managers see the end of their available means in the not far distant future. A proposition has been brought forward to combine the two institutions, the existing one and the proposed one, and turn them over to the care of the State.

I paid a visit to the great "bore" under the lake a few days since. It is progressing finely. Over four-fifths have been completed, leaving a little more than 1,400 feet to be excavated. This tunnel may justly be regarded as one of the most magnificent engineering feats of the day. The idea was a bold one—the idea of going out two miles under the lake, for the purpose of securing a supply of pure water! And, then, only think of sinking a crib—a coffer dam—two miles from shore; of men going down into it and commence tunneling toward the land! The work has thus far progressed without any material accident or hindrance, and in a few weeks we shall be able to announce it as a complete success.

While you, at the East, have been burning up with your "heated term," we, on the borders of Lake Michigan, have been comparatively comfortable. It is true we have had a few days—four or five—with the thermometer pretty well up among the big figures. But we have, during some portion of every day, a cool breeze from off the wide expanse of waters to the East and North of us, so that the temperature of the atmosphere is kept within reasonable bounds.

We have been receiving quite extensive and detailed reports of the crops of the West during the past week. They continue to be highly favorable in regard to all kinds of grain. The yield of fruit is not an average. The St. Joseph peach crop, I am told, will prove essentially a failure. In the Southern part of this State the yield is larger, but not up to the usual standard. The cotton crop is fair, promising well. Corn is everywhere represented as magnificent. Sorghum looks well. But sugar-producing is growing in favor; and the success or failure of experiments, being made on a large scale this year, will decide the question. If successful, as it apparently will be, parties stand ready to enter upon the business largely. It will probably supersede the raising of sorghum, as that produces but an inferior article of sugar, and the syrup is not relished by many people.

There is considerable sickness in the city just now, most of the diseases being of the usual Summer stripe. The number of deaths is larger than last year at this time, yet there is nothing like an epidemic.

There were two hangings in this State on Friday. KENNEDY was hung at Waukegan for a murder committed in this city, and CHASE at Joliet for killing the Deputy Warden of the State Penitentiary, CHASE being a prisoner. We have had our usual variety of casualties during the past week, among which are one murder, one suicide, one fatal railroad accident, and several others of different natures.

Business continues good, though partaking of the usual dullness of mid-Summer. Money is rather scarce, and the market somewhat stringent, caused principally by the demand for speculative purposes.

KENTUCKY.

The Saengerbund—Income Items—Election Laws—Jas. Speed and L. H. Rousseau—The Issue of the Canvass Again Stated.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The Saengerbund festival here is over, and some forty-five societies, escorted by the city fathers and gents of the "fourth estate," are off for Mammoth Cave. Their concert ball and picnic receipts here were about $7,500. Their revolutionary flag of '48 was conspicuous in and over their hall and headquarters, and on the streets. In a thrilling speech at their picnic our Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD highly praised them and all true Germans for their enthusiasm, demonstrativeness, passionate fondness spart, and undying faith in freedom. At their banquet to the City Council, our Prof. W. N. HAILMAN gave this capital toast, "The Americans and the Germans, the Anglo-Saxon champions of liberty." They leave with first-rate impressions of our people and city, which we all most heartily reciprocate.

From this city's income returns I count sixty persons with incomes between $10,000 and $15,000; twenty-three between $16,000 and $20,000; twenty-seven between $20,000 and $30,000; eleven between $30,000 and $40,000; five between $40,000 and $50,000; one between $50,000 and $60,000; one between $70,000 and $80,000, (H. D. NEWCOMB, merchant, $79,346.) Hon. JAS. GUTHRIE is down for $53, 392. Hon. ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham, returns only $235. GEO. D. PRENTICE, $13,400. JOHN H. HARNEY, (of the *Democrat*,) $7,375. W. N. HALDEMAN, (of the *Courier*,) zero, owing to his losses from the collapse of the Confederacy.

The better legal opinion is that returned ex-rebels, having lost their residence by voting below, under the authority and in the service of the Confederate States, are not entitled now to vote; but that all returned Union officers and soldiers, whether or not they voted abroad, can now vote, by virtue of an express statutory provision, and of our Constitution, which provides that

> "Absence on the business of this State, or of the United States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the right of suffrage," &c.

Whether many or any election officers, unless so directed by the Governor, will attempt to enforce the law against the ex-Confederates, is doubtful. Its rigid enforcement, if practicable, would, I believe, be generally approved by union men.

A "Radical" and a "Conservative" dinner may next week be given respectively to Hon. JAMES SPEED and Gen. ROUSSEAU, when both may speak on national politics and from different stand-points, though upon the same main issue as to the State, declare for Gen. HOBSON. Messrs. GUTHRIE, RANDALL, MCKEE and CLAY SMITH are reported for HOBSON, and Messrs. DAVIS, HARDING, TRIMBLE and SHANKLIN, if not GRIDER, for DUVALL.

Allow me to remark that the chief issue upon which both Union wings are united and canvassing for Gen. HOBSON, is what the Louisville *Union Press* dwelt on pending and previous to the repeal of the expatriation law, and upon which it determined to stand or fall, and did fall at the close of 1865, for lack of popular approval, to wit.:

> "Shall Kentucky's ever loyal sons, or shall her persistent renegades in arms, and their stay-at-home abettors, shape and control her destiny?"

PONTIAC.

PETRIFACTION IN TEXAS.—A petrified mammoth is reported to have been discovered in Harrison County Texas. The *Republican* says: Texas abounds in petrifications, particularly of vegetable matter, many of which are objects of singular interest. We recollect to have noticed at Scott's Station, near the railroad, several years ago, a portion of a trunk of a large tree turned completely to stone. Petrified animals are rarely met with. Recently Mr. WILLIAM BLOCKER, of this county, while cleaning out a spring near his residence, dug up the remains of a mammoth, the flesh and bones of which were petrified. The flesh shows the fat and the lean, and perhaps the veins. The thigh bone of this animal measures round the bulb that works in the socket, nineteen inches in circumference, and immediately below the bulb fourteen and a half inches.

The Columbus, (Ga.,) *Sun and Times*, which was originally opposed to the Convention, has, in its issue of the 28th inst., withdrawn its opposition, and joins in good wishes for its success.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

CONNECTICUT.

The Union State Convention.

The Radical papers of New-Haven acknowledge that the Union State Convention, held in that city on Wednesday, was respectable in character and number." Senator DIXON presided and made an able speech. The following resolutions were submitted by Hon JAMES F. BABCOCK:

Whereas, Our country, through the influence of diversified interests and extreme opinions, has been involved in a gigantic civil war; and

Whereas, At the first assault upon the national flag there was a universal disruption of parties, and a general rally of the people of the North and West in support of their Government; and

Whereas, The rebellion was overcome, and the flag of the Union has again become the acknowledged emblem of our nationality, it is now to be tested whether a people so successful in war are capable of maintaining their Union in peace; therefore

Resolved, That, as in war, so in peace, we will make every sacrifice of self, of party, and of opinion upon mere party questions, for the maintenance of the Union in all its integrity, and for the support of the Constitution against the false construction and insidious amendments of those, who, on the one hand, would make it the foundation of a vast empire, with one supreme legislature, and those, on the other, who regard it as having only the binding force of a treaty between independent States, with power to annul the same at the pleasure of either party.

Resolved, That we are for the Union of the States, now and forever, as one indivisible nation, and we regard the General Government as the agent both of the people and of the States, and we will therefore oppose, by all lawful means, any attempt, from whatever source it may come, to impair the just national authority, or to usurp or weaken the just rights of the States, either by Congressional or State Legislation.

Resolved, In the language of HENRY CLAY in 1851, that "a vast majority of the people of the United States, true to their fathers, true to themselves and to posterity, are firm and immovably attached to the Union; that they see in it a safe and sure, if not a sole guarantee of liberty, of internal peace, of prosperity, and of national happiness, progress and greatness; that its dissolution would be followed by endless wars among ourselves, by the temptation or invitation to foreign powers to take part in them, and finally, by foreign subjugation, or the establishment of despotism;" and that "United we stand—divided we fall."

Resolved, In the language of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, unanimously approved by the Legislature of that State, that "the whole United States is now, without question, one country, to be cherished and defended as such by all our hearts and all our arms," and that "it should not be said of us, in this day of our country's trial and agony, that there was a party for CÆSAR, a party for POMPEY, and a party for BRUTUS, but no party for Rome," but that "all patriots, by whatever distinction heretofore styled, should rally to the support of him, be he who he may, who bears the standard with the Constitution emblazoned upon its folds."

Resolved, That the war for the Union being ended, the authority of the Government being acknowledged in all the States lately in rebellion, and the results of the war being everywhere acquiesced in, and Slavery being abolished by common consent in all the States, it was and is the duty of each House of Congress to admit at once every duly elected member who is prepared in good faith to uphold the Government and maintain the Constitution; and thus to establish the Union for which such stupendous sacrifices have been made by a gallant and devoted people.

Resolved, That we repudiate, as unworthy of an American citizen and a Christian patriot, the efforts that have been and are being made by partisan leaders for party purposes to excite a vengeful spirit toward the Southern people, the desolation of whose homes being in the minds of victors not actuated by such a spirit, sufficient punishment, without pursuing them with hate and malice that will end in future wars, or a state of feeling equivalent to disunion, and we appeal to history in vain for an instance of earnest and enduring Union, of previously contending forces, where a generous magnanimity has not been exercised by the successful party.

Resolved, In the language of the late lamented LINCOLN, that "with charity for all and malice toward none," we are ready and glad to believe that the professions of acceptance of the results of the war, on the part of the leaders of the rebellion are sincerely made, and we cannot fail to remember that multitudes of the Southern people, who were at first averse to the war, were led to engage in it from the mistaken idea, long cherished in a conflict between the General and State Governments, that they owed their first allegiance to the latter, and had no alternative but to take up arms at their bidding; and justly look to this class of men, for a wholesome influence upon the Southern mind and heart, in every effort which true Union men shall make to restore amicable relations between all sections of our common country.

Resolved, That the general course of legislation by the present Congress at its late session, has been such as to impair our confidence in the judgment and ability of those who have chiefly directed its counsels. That their extravagant appropriations; their reckless disposal of the public lands to monopolizing corporations; their continued unprovoked attacks upon the Executive Department of the Government, but more than all, their committing the most vital interests of the country, in violation of the Constitution, to a Joint Committee of both Houses, which Committee was the creature of an excited caucus, driven by the whip and spur of a desperate and unscrupulous leader, and the final act of wrong and injustice in the retrospective measure of their compensation, all conspire to place that Congress under the condemnation of a just and enlightened public opinion.

Resolved, That we have seen with amazement and indignation, the continued vindictive and coarse abuse of the President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, on the part of his opponents. That we regard him as acting upon the defensive, under the obligations of his oath, and in view of a reputation dearer than life, to be lost or won, by the manner in which he shall discharge the duties of his office. That we view him with the admiration which history bestows upon LEONIDAS at Thermopylæ, as standing almost a one in the breach between the North and the South; he rolls back the surging tide of fanatical hate and sectional fury, and resolutely determines that the Constitution shall live though all parties perish, and our firm conviction is, that the people will soon rally around him in strength and numbers sufficient to sustain his just, generous and Christian policy.

Resolved, That in view of the foregoing declaration, we, the National Union men of Connecticut, in convention assembled, hereby pledge ourselves to each other and to our friends in all the States, that we will by our votes, our voices and all our influence, sustain in every constitutional mode, those who adhere to these doctrines, and we instruct our delegates this day chosen to the National Convention, to give them their unfaltering support.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Committee on the Nomination of Delegates made the following report of nominations:

For Delegates at Large—James Dixon, Hartford; James F. Babcock, New-Haven; Edward Prentis, New-London; Lyman W. Coe, Wolcottville; James E. English, New-Haven; Loren P. Waldo, Tolland; Origen S. Seymour, Litchfield; James A. Hovey, Norwich.

First District—Hartford County—Gurdon Trumbull, Lucius G. Goodrich, Freeman W. Brown, Edward S. Cleveland. Tolland County—A. K. Goodrich, George D. Hastings, Leverett E. Pease, Geo. W. Ives.

Second District—New-Haven County—Green Kendrick, John B. Robertson, E. C. Scranton, O. F. Winchester. Middlesex County—Samuel Ingham, Henry G. Hubbard, Augustus Putnam, Arthur B. Calef.

Third District—New-London County—William H. Barnes, James S. Coit, Joseph G. Lamb, Jas. A. Bill. Windham County—E. S. Mosely, John Gallup, 2d, Joshua Perkins, M. H. Sanger.

Fourth District—Fairfield County—Col. Wm. P. Jones, Jonathan Godfrey, Edward B. Hues, James S. Taylor. Litchfield County—Wm. H. Barnum, Seth S. Logan, Gideon H. Hollister, Geo. W. Peet.

After some debate, and attempts to alter this list, it was finally accepted.

The Rhode Island Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the Rhode Island State Convention, held to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

Resolved, That the only safety for the American people lies in a full appreciation of the rights conferred by and in explicit obedience to the Constitution of the United States, which is binding alike upon the private citizen and the public officer.

Resolved, That the acts of Congress during its last session have been so characterized by lust of power and by indifference to the public interests, as to merit the reprobation of every liberty-loving citizen.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every patriotic man to stand by the President in all acts which indicate his desire to uphold the rights of the people under the Constitution against the usurpation of Congress, and that we owe as a nation thanks to ANDREW JOHNSON for his faithfulness to those principles without which liberty cannot exist.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people, and we therefore have never despaired, and will never despair of the Republic, believing that in their own time and way the people will assert their rights and maintain liberty.

The following is a list of delegates:

Delegates at Large—Hon. William Beach Lawrence, Amasa Sprague, Alfred Anthony, Dr. Ariel Ballou.

Delegates from the First District—Thos. Steere, James H. Parsons.

Delegates from the Second District—Jas. Waterhouse, Hon. Elisha R. Potter.

Soldiers' Convention at Harrisburgh.

The Soldiers' Convention at Harrisburgh, Aug. 1, adopted the following resolutions, among others:

Resolved, That we hold the same belief now that we did when we took up arms in 1861—that the war was a war for the Union, and for no other purpose; that the agreement we made with the Government, when we took up arms to defend her against armed rebellion, is found in the joint resolution of Congress, adopted July 22, 1861, which declares "that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." This is the bond many sealed with their lives and many others signed in blood.

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to carry into effect this joint resolution, after the war is over, and to restore the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, is a gross violation of a solemn compact made with the defenders of the Government at her time of greatest need and peril.

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the Radicals in Congress, which is an insult to every officer, soldier and seaman who served in the Federal army during the rebellion. Their policy admits that our victories accomplished what the enemy could not—divide the Union, and the fruits of our toil and blood-bought victories turn to ashes in their hands.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the policy of President JOHNSON, as announced in his annual message and veto messages, and as further made known to the country by his treatment of the [illegible]. We believe it to be just [illegible] and better adapted than any other known policy to restore those States to their constitutional relations to the Union, and bring renewed happiness and prosperity to the country. It is in keeping with the generous treatment which a magnanimous victor awards to a brave foe.

The Adamses and the Philadelphia Convention.

From the Boston Morning Commercial.

We observe with pleasure the name of JOHN Q. ADAMS heading the list of citizens of Quincy, who desire to be represented at the convention to assemble at Faneuil Hall on the 8th of August, to choose delegates to attend at Philadelphia. Mr. ADAMS is still young, but as a member of the Legislature last Winter, he showed that he was worthy of his ancestry in every respect, and that ability and firmness are hereditary in the ADAMS blood. His attitude in regard to the Union Convention to assemble at Philadelphia is gratifying in the extreme, because it indicates where his father, Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS stands. His position is national, and such as one bearing a historical name, associated intimately with the Constitutional Union of these States, would, from the very nature of the case, occupy. From the other side of the Atlantic, sectional parties, sectional affinity and sectional politicians look small and contemptible.

Mr. ADAMS leaves it to such small, mousing, cormorant-bred personages as BOUTWELL and WILSON to flourish by the fostering of sectional hate. He does not prefer to reconciliation and the spirit of good neighborhood, "the pets of revolution, military occupation, and eventual disruption and dissolution, which the vindictive feelings of war and an invincible distrust of the people of the Southern States" will surely finally bring about, unless a good understanding is again established. For no popular Government, which depends upon the consent of the governed, can can long occupy the equivocal position of a coercive, repressive power toward eight or ten millions of men. Either there must be speedy reconciliation and harmonious coöperation in the Federal Government of people of all sections, or dissolution will finally ensue. The General Government is now in more peril than it was during the war. The despotisms of the Old World are beginning to confess that they can no longer hold nationalities against their will and consent. Venetia is enfranchised, Hungary will be free to choose whether she will be independent or still continue to form a portion of the Austrian Empire. The forcible retention of Ireland is causing England untold trouble, and even the new Tory Ministry are taking steps to render justice to the Roman Catholic population of "the Sister Island." Force cannot much longer control in the affairs of the world. Might does not make right now. The good old axiom of the Rob Roys, whether big or little, is well nigh exploded and fallen into disuse. Reason, free consent and an enlightened public opinion are paramount everywhere. The military repression, which is so dear to our Butlers and Boutwells, cannot exist permanently among us.

If the people of the different sections cannot live peaceably together and in a neighborly way, they must sooner or later separate, for a military despotism is out of the question here. Again we express our pleasure at the attitude occupied by the Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS and his son. It cannot fail to promote the objects for which the Convention at Philadelphia is called.

Letter from Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

The following is an extract from a letter by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 25, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I am satisfied it would be better for all who have occupied the position I did, to remain at home for the present, and send others who have been regarded more conservative and better Union men. This, I think, would be more acceptable to the people of the South, and therefore the best policy. I feel conscious that I and others who have occupied prominent positions, are now as loyal to the Government as any other citizens; but this not the general opinion North. Entertaining these views, I shall not consent to be a delegate, but I shall heartily support the movement and the delegates appointed.

As ever, your friend, JOSEPH E. BROWN.

An Indignant Mayor.

One J. CLARK SWAYZE, agent for the Bureau at Griffin, Ga., addressed a communication to the Mayor at that place notifying him not to proceed to collect a fine that had been imposed on one D. A. JOHNSON, United States officer, for violating a city ordinance, and that the collection of the fine would be resisted, whereupon the Mayor sent the following curt reply:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, GRIFFIN, Ga., July 12, 1866.

J. Clark Swayze, Esq., Agent B. R. F. and A. L.:

SIR: Your communication of the 11th inst. is received and contents noted. In future you will please bear in mind that the city ordinances dictate to me the course that I shall pursue in the discharge of my official duties, and whenever these ordinances are violated it matters not what may be the military or civil position of the person violating them, the penalty designated for such violation shall be carried out regardless of consequences.

In future I would advise you to confine yourself to the functions of your office, and not arrogate to yourself powers and duties foreign to your position.

Very respectfully, A. BELLAMY, Mayor.

Gov. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, on the National Union Convention.

Gov. FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, has written a letter declining to be a delegate to the National Union Convention on the score of ill health. He says:

"The objects and purposes, as disclosed in the call for the Convention at Philadelphia, meet my most cordial approval; and I hope that the patriotic and conservative men from every section will send delegates to it who will unite upon some platform that will bring quiet and peace to the country.

The firm and statesmanlike views of President JOHNSON, in his reconstruction policy, should command, and, in the end, should receive the support of the majority of the American people.

Notwithstanding the deadly conflict of arms between the two sections, North and South, has ceased, and the war was over for more than a year, the civilized world is presented with the rare spectacle of eleven States, with legally constituted State Governments, denied the right of representation in the Congress of the United States; and this, too, whilst the tax-gatherer, and every other Federal official in them, is performing his respective duties, not only without hindrance or molestation, but with a cheerful submission and obedience to the constituted authorities of the country.

So far as my knowledge extends, and I feel assured such are the sentiments of the great body of the Southern people, they desire peace and a return to the Union. This is fully established by the most unanimous action of every State Convention in the seceding States since the war closed.

The Radical Party, which, unfortunately for the country, now and for some time past have controlled both branches of Congress, is the great obstacle in the accomplishment of a result so devoutly to be wished for. If I am mistaken in the wishes of the people, and that party is to be continued in power, I think, judging the future by the past, that the form of government and the Constitution handed down to us by the fathers of the Republic will not only have passed away, but given place to a centralized despotism. To avert results so disastrous, I trust that every State and Territory will send delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, who will unite on some measures that will bring once more peace, prosperity and happiness to our common country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. FITZPATRICK."

National Unionists in Texas.

Correspondence of the New Orleans Times.

NAVASOTA, Texas, Thursday, July 26.

The Conservative Union Convention organized to-day by the election of Hon. ASHBEL SMITH, of Houston, as President. All portions of the State were represented, and great unanimity prevailed. The delegates appointed to the National Convention at Philadelphia represent the original secession and anti-secession parties. The delegates from the State at large are DAVID G. BURNETT, JOHN HANCOCK, W. B. OCHILTREE and LEMUEL D. VANS. The District delegates are S. P. DOWELL, GEO. W. SMITH, GEO. F. MOORE, A. H. WILLIE, RICHARD COOKE, D. B. CULBERTSON, JAMES M. BURROUGHS and W. H. SELLERS. Among the delegates are the five Supreme Judges elected at the late election.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention accept the principles and objects set forth in the call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next, and that the delegates to that Convention are appointed on the basis of that call.

Resolved, That a plot and conspiracy is on foot and being carried on by the Radicals of Texas to falsify and defame the people of Texas to the people of the Northern States; to represent us as hostile to the Constitution and Government of the United States; as vindictive and violent toward citizens adherent to the Federal Union during the war, and as unjust and oppressive toward the freed people in our midst; that these charges, severally and collectively, are false and malicious, made solely for political objects, to inflame and embitter the North against Texas, to prevent the restoration of the regular Government, harmony and good order, and to obtain political rule and power in defiance of the choice and will of the great mass of the people of the State; that we invoke the people of the North of every party, in a spirit of candor and justice, to give no credence or confidence to falsehoods only calculated to mislead them to wrong us, and to promote, deepen and prolong sectional ill-feeling—the iniquitous attempts of unjust political power.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the people of Texas are due and hereby tendered to President JOHNSON for the spirit of wisdom and magnanimity in which he has endeavored to restore the Federal Union.

New-Orleans and the National Union Convention.

CUTHBERT BULLITT, Ex-President of the Andrew Johnson Club of Louisiana, publishes a card in the New-Orleans papers giving an account of the action taken by the organization he represents toward sending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. He says:

"During the past Winter, for causes it is needless here to mention, the National Union Club was formed. As a representative Union man, I was elected as its presiding officer. Quite a number of the most respectable citizens of New-Orleans, objecting to the apparent political character of our clubs, united, as citizens, under the cognomen of Constitutional Union Association, proclaiming their sole object to be the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. This Association selected Judge CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS as their President. Committees were named in Washington City with the view of sustaining the President of the United States. With these Committees members of the above-mentioned Association conferred casually when they happened to be in Washington.

A Committee, composed of as distinguished members of the Bar as Louisiana can boast of, was selected to prepare and submit an address to the people. Several were submitted, and after a full and free discussion of over two months, that of Mr. ROSELIUS, President of the Constitutional Union Association, was adopted by all of the associations, and published as their unanimous expression of sentiments. And at a meeting of the two clubs, acting in concert with the Constitutional Union Association, published the names of the persons selected by them conjointly as delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

During my absence across the Lake, on the Sunday morning of its publication, it appears that a Committee from the Central Executive Democratic Committee called to see Judge ROSELIUS in relation to the address and its object, to whom he answered that "party organizations could have nothing to do with the selection of delegates; that the movement was a national one, and ignored all party distinctions. That if the application was made by them as citizens, he would cheerfully coöperate with them as members of the same association, formed for no other purpose than the salvation of the Constitutional Union." On my return, on Tuesday, I met Gens. GORDON GRANGER and F. J. HERRON, who informed me of what had taken place, and expressed a desire that I should see Col. OGDEN, Chairman of the Democratic Central Executive Committee. We met, according to arrangement, at the St. Charles Hotel, and fully agreed upon the necessity for harmony among the friends of Mr. JOHNSON, but Col. OGDEN thought it too late for action in the premises, though he said he would submit the matter to his committee the following evening. The only evidence of the action of the Committee was the unanimous adoption of Mr. KENNER's resolution, published in the morning papers. When a week had elapsed without hearing from Col. OGDEN, I addressed him the following note, from which it will be seen that if harmony does not exist among the friends of the President, the fault lies not with me. I make this explanation, as I am on the eve of departure from the city for some time.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26, 1866.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1866.

Col. H. D. Ogden, Chairman of the Democratic Central Executive Committee:

SIR: I had the honor of conferring with you at the request of Major-Gen. GORDON GRANGER and Gen. F. J. HERRON, on Thursday, the 12th. We agreed upon the necessity for harmony among the friends of the President, and parted with the understanding that you would see your committee, and consult them in regard to the matter. Hearing nothing further from you, we have caused to be published in the morning's *Picayune* our selection of delegates. Deeming it impolitic at least to have delegations of the friends of the President attend the Philadelphia Convention in an attitude of hostility to each other, we judged it proper to confer with you as to the best means of avoiding that contingency.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
CUTHBERT BULLITT,
President of Andrew Johnson Club of Louisiana.

A Rejected Postmaster's Views of the Senate.

The editor of the Newburyport *Herald*, whose name was recently sent to the Senate, as nominee for the Post-office of Newburyport, which nomination the Senate was pleased to suspend, thus expresses himself upon the subject:

A new nomination was made by President JOHNSON for that office a few days since, as announced. The party nominated was an out and out JOHNSON man—there was no mistake about it, no doubt about it; and so far as our information extends, all the others sent in at that time were of the Congressional party and against the policy of the President. The nomination therefore stood solitary and alone; but the Senate seems not to have been moved by this generosity on the part of the administration in giving them every other Postmaster in this region, for it is announced by telegraph—"the nomination of GEORGE J. L. COLBY to be Postmaster at Newburyport was laid over." If other parties are satisfied we are. There are some things gained as well as lost. A dozen years since we were standing in that Senate Chamber with an old gentleman from a neighboring State, who said to us: "I once had the honor of having my name sent into this pew for Collector of ——." "Ah," we replied, "I did not know that you was ever Collector." "I was not," he rejoined, "but my name was here to be rejected, and it is not every man who can get his name here at all."

This point, then, we have gained: we have our name written there. Another thing: we have found that even in our limited sphere and with our humble abilities, we could do or say what would reach the Senate. All power is not, therefore, locked up in that hall; a man may be heard without being a Senator; and they have thought us of sufficient consequence to single us out in the crowd, and hang us up, doing us as much honor as they did EDWARD EVERETT twenty years ago, when nominated minister to England. And for what? *Simply because we think and have said that Andrew Johnson is right and constitutional, and loyal and patriotic, while the Thad. Stevens party is wrong in principle, evil in practice, on many points unconstitutional, and exceedingly sectional, illiberal and patriotic.* So we said, and so we repeat.

We do not and never have held opinions subservient to office. There is not a man in that Senate whose Republicanism dates back as far as ours—to the days of JAMES G. BIRNEY and the Liberty Party; and there is not a man there who has voted the Republican ticket so many times as we have. With the exception of the period of the Free Soil Party—when the motto was—"no more slave territory, and no more slave States," in which we did not believe, holding that every State has a right to form its own institutions and regulate its domestic affairs—we never, in twenty-six years voted any other sentiments.

The public and the Government have not always agreed with us; and holding office in coalition times, we were notified not to vote that ticket, or we should be removed. We did vote that ticket, and were removed, and did not then and do not now regret the vote. We held office also under Mr. LINCOLN, and did not support the Radicals, though they threatened us every day, and beset the seat of power for our removal. All the time we have been in office, we have been editing a newspaper, and never did it influence our pen, as any man and every man can see in looking back to the record. We never allow it to be in our minds when we write.

We go for ANDREW JOHNSON because ANDREW JOHNSON is right, and if the Senators expect us to do otherwise or reject, they better have made one job of it, and rejected instead of suspending. We should be glad of their good opinion, but we have opinions of our own, and we shall hold, declare and defend those, office or no office, confirmations or no confirmations, patronage or no patronage. We have seldom been with the majority party, and it does not frighten us to find most of the people holding to views opposed to us. It was the same when we first enlisted against the "Slave power," and we lived to see them come right on that, and we expect to see them applaud ANDREW JOHNSON and praise his Administration, as they now speak of JEFFERSON and JACKSON and their administrations.

Equal Suffrage and the Republican Party.

The *Tribune* keeps insisting that the Republican Party have adopted and is identified with the principle of equal suffrage; whereas, it has in no manner or form or degree accepted that great principle. *In Congress it has refused to apply it to the nation as a whole, or even to give the nation a chance to vote upon its application; it has refused to demand it of the rebellious States; it has refused to enforce it in the District of Columbia; and when Mr. Sumner in the Senate and Mr. Boutwell in the House tried to exact it of Tennessee, last week, the principle did not get a dozen votes in both Houses.* So again in the case of Nebraska, last Friday, Mr. SUMNER could get only five votes out of forty Republican Senators to insist that she should adopt the principle of impartial suffrage. *It is absurd, false pretension to claim the Republican Party as identified with the principle of impartial suffrage.* That it will be, that it must be, is likely; but now, it not only hesitates, but refuses to adopt it.

In fact, the Republican Party is for the present substantially without principles or policy. It has used up, outgrown and outlived the old, and has not adopted any new ones. It has a spirit and a motive—a past that is honorable and a future that is hopeful and inspiring—but it has no real platform of principles and policy for the present and coming issues before the nation. It is at present simply *finessing* with the President for power.

A Convention Called in Erie County.

The call for a Mass Convention to be held in Buffalo to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention is published in the *Commercial Advertiser.* Over three hundred and fifty names are attached to the call. Among them we notice the following: George R. Babcock, Henry W. Rogers, Lewis L. Hodges, P. S. Marsh, Alex. W. Harvey, G. T. Williams, A. J. Rich, Warren Granger, W. A. Bird, L. K. Plimpton, Israel T. Hatch, William Williams, John Ganson, J. V. Vanderpoel, Geo. B. Hibbard, Harmon S. Cutting, William Dorsheimer, Hiram Niles, John B. Skinner, &c., &c. The *Commercial* says:

"We anticipate that the popular response to the call will exceed in enthusiasm and numbers any political demonstration which has taken place for years. We learn that in addition to the regular business of the Convention, arrangements have been, and will be made to secure the attendance of prominent speakers. Among others, Senator J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, will address the Convention."

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The citizens of Greensboro, Ga., at a recent meeting to name delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the citizens of Greene County, in common with the people of the South, accept in good faith the results of the late war, and are now ready to evince our loyalty to the Government of the United States whenever our constitutional rights are recognized by its authorities and the benefits of its protection are extended to us.

Resolved, That the heroic stand which President ANDREW JOHNSON has taken and steadfastly maintains, in opposition to the unconstitutional legislation of the present Radical Congress, challenges our highest admiration and entitles him to the universal gratitude of the Southern people.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the organization of a national movement against the Republican Party, and deeming the call to assemble in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, to be a sincere and liberal invitation to the Conservative men of all sections, we cheerfully accept the invitation, and will send delegates to represent us in that Convention.

A Columbus dispatch says of the preparations for the Fall campaign in Ohio: The State Union Executive Committee are preparing for an active and vigorous, though short, campaign. The most popular speakers in this and other States who will take part in the canvass. From Tennessee, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, Hon. A. J. FLETCHER and Col. STOKES are confidently expected to speak for the loyal men of the South. Prominent among the Cincinnati orators are Hon. FRED. HASSAUREK, Gen. EDWARD F. NOYES, Hon. A. F. PERRY, Judge TAFT and Gen. R. B. HAYES. The Union State Central Committee will hold an important meeting at the capital on the 1st of August, Hon. WILLIAM PENN NIXON and Hon. THOMAS L. YOUNG represent Hamilton County.

Among the resolutions adopted by a Convention of the Seventh Congressional District of Kentucky, on July 25, was the following:

Resolved, That this Convention do cordially approve the course of the President of the United States in defending the Constitution from the assaults of the Radical majority in Congress, and particularly his vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills, his opposition to any Constitutional amendment at the present time, his earnest and repeated efforts to secure the immediate representation of the Southern States in Congress, and thereby restore the Union in fact as well as in name, and that in all future efforts to these ends he is entitled to and should receive the hearty support of all good citizens.

Hon. J. S. BLACK has written a long letter to Rev. Dr. ALFRED NEVIN on "Politics in the Pulpit." He says: "As a mere layman I have no right to advise a Doctor of Divinity, but I hope I am not over presumptuous when I warn you against this specious allurement of Satan. All thoughts of putting the Gospel aside because it does not suit the [illegible] of the day, and making political harangues to win popularity in a bad world, should be sternly trampled down as the suggestions of that Evil One "who was a liar and a murderer from the beginning.""

At a recent meeting of the Democratic State Committee of New-Hampshire the following parties, constituting one from each county in the State, were appointed delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th day of August, instant: Daniel Marcy, Rockingham; Joseph H. Smith, Strafford; John W. Sanborn, Carroll; Alexander H. Tilton, Belknap; John M. Hill, Merrimack; Lewis W. Clark, Hillsborough; Wm. P. Wheeler, Cheshire; Edmund Burke, Sullivan; John G. Sinclair, Grafton, William Burns, Coos.

The following are among the signers to the call for a Convention in Rochester, Aug. 4, to select delegates to the Convention at Saratoga Springs: Geo. J. Whitney, Lysander Farrar, George G. Munger, M. S. Newton, Geo. Darling, S. P. Allen, John Smyles, John Williams, S. W. Updike, D. H. Richardson, C. H. Mason, O. L. Sheldon, H. S. Fairchild, Amon Bronson, Darius Davis, H. N. Curtice, Jas. M. Whitney, W. F. Holmes, G. H. Perkins, C. T. Amsden, John C. Mason, James L. Angle, John H. Jeffries, Geo. E. Mumford.

A lively canvass for State nominations is going on in Michigan. Gov. CRAPO and Hon. H. P. BALDWIN, of Detroit, are the leading names mentioned for Governor, and Col. STOUGHTON, of Coldwater, and HEZEKIAH G. WELLS, of Kalamazoo, are also spoken of. Col. STOUGHTON, however, probably will receive the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Secretary of State PORTER and Treasurer OWEN will probably be renominated without opposition.

The Montgomery (Ala.) District will elect a Congressman on the first Monday of September, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. GEORGE C. FREEMAN. Among the candidates are Col. Bolling Hall, Gen. E. Y. Fair, Col. John A. Elmore, Gen. Jas. H. Clayton, Hon. Adam Felder, Col. V. S. Murphy, Gen. Holzclaw, Hon. Francis Bagbee, Hon. Geo. W. Stone and others.

A citizen of Williamson County, Tenn., has applied to the Circuit Court to issue a *mandamus* to the Committee of Registration of that County to register his name as a voter under late franchise law, on the ground of having taken the amnesty oath. The motion was overruled, and the case appealed to the Supreme Court. This is intended bring up before the Court the constitutionality of the law itself.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*, of the 19th says: "Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, passed through this city on Tuesday, on a visit to his State for the first time since his arrest after the fall of the Confederacy. He thinks President JOHNSON a true friend of the Constitution and the rights of all sections, and has strong hopes of the ultimate success of his policy before the tribunal of popular opinion."

Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, will probably be appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term in the Senate of Hon. DANIEL CLARK, who has received the appointment of Judge of the United States District Court. Mr. FOGG was late resident minister at Switzerland. He was formerly editor of a Republican paper in Concord, N. H.

Kentucky will be fully represented at the Philadelphia Convention. Delegates have already been elected in the Eighth District of that State, as follows: Major W. H. OWSLEY and Gen. T. T. GARRARD. Senators GUTHRIE and GARRETT DAVIS, with LAZARUS W. POWELL and Major TURNER are recommended for delegates at large.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Congressional District of Ohio, composed of Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Adams, Jackson and Vinton Counties, will hold their Convention at Portsmouth, Aug. 8. Hon. H. S. BUNDY has declined reëlection, and it appears to be probable that Gen. WM. H. POWELL, of Ironton, will be the nominee.

Gen. THOMAS L. LANE and Mr. SOUTHER have both withdrawn their names as candidates for the Republican nomination in the Nineteenth Congressional District, Pennsylvania. The probabilities are that the present Representative, Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, will be nominated.

The first election this Fall takes place in Kentucky, but not for Members of Congress. Vermont and Maine follow in the early part of September, with Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Western States, in October, the elections ending with Maryland, New-York and Massachusetts, in November.

The Democratic Central Committees of the Counties of Knox, Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton have appointed Hon. H. J. JEWETT, of Zanesville, and Gen. GEO. B. SMYTHE, of Newark, as delegates from that Congressional District to the Philadelphia Convention.

SEELEY RARY, H. B. ROBERTS and others comprising the Executive Committee of the Winnebago County Johnson Club issued a call and held a convention, July 28, to elect delegates to the State Convention to be held, Aug. 2, at Springfield, Illinois.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Commercial* says: We learn that the delegates from Paulding County favor the nomination of Hon. JAS. M. ASHLEY for Congress. With Williams, Fulton and Defiance instructed to vote for him, his nomination would seem to be secured.

Among the delegates to the National Union Convention, from Wisconsin, are Col. LAUREN DEWEY and Dr. J. G. DE WOLFE, of Mt. Pleasant, Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN, of Burlington, Col. VAN ANDA, and Gen. T. H. BENTON, Jr.

Mr. DENNISON, (Dem.,) member of Congress from the Luzerne (Penn.) District, has experienced a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, and may not be a candidate for reëlection this year.

The Democratic Congressional Convention was held at Franklin (Penn.) last week, and Gen. A. B. MCCALMONT, of Venango, was selected as their candidate for Congress.

Hon. JOHN H. JAMES, of Urbana, and Col. J. S. DAWSON, of Bellefontaine, have been selected to represent the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District of Ohio in the Philadelphia Convention.

The Johnson Republicans of the Fourth Ohio District has issued a call for a Convention to meet at Urbana, Aug. 2, to appoint two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Union Congressional Convention of the Tenth Indiana District, met Wednesday and nominated Gov. WM. WILLIAMS on the first ballot, by a vote of 87 to 58.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMAN, of Massachusetts, President of the Convention that nominated President LINCOLN, is a delegate to the Convention to be held at Faneuil Hall Aug. 8.

Gen. DURBIN WARD, it is said, will run for Congress in the Third District, as a Johnson candidate, in opposition to Gen. SCHENCK.

Barnstable has elected a full list of delegates to the Faneuil Hall Convention, including Mr. PHINNEY of the *Patriot.*

The Republican Convention in the Fourth Congressional District of New-Jersey is to be held at Orange, on Wednesday, Sept. 5.

The Maine Democratic State Convention is to be held in Portland, Aug. 7.

Destructive Fire at Fulton—Severe Losses in the Business Part of the Place—Sixty to Eighty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Burned.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 1.

A conflagration occurred in the village of Fulton last (Tuesday) night, which was very destructive in the business part of the place. It originated in the basement of the Empire House, on Second-street, at about 11 o'clock, speedily enveloping that building and extending to G. H. & W. D. PATTERSONS' store, on the opposite side of the street; thence to H. N. SABINE's grocery-store, corner of Second and Oneida streets, thence to Pool's Hotel, thence to M. BIRDSALL's bakery,—all of which were consumed. Considerable damage was done to the stores of M. V. D. BACKUS and J. C. HIGHRITER, and to CASE, SLASHER & Co's clothing-store. The dwelling-houses of Dr. S. PARDEE, Dr. D. PARDEE, M. S. KIMBALL and C. N. SAGE were burned. Our informant says the estimates of losses were from $60,000 to $80,000, which was mostly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire was not definitely known.

The telegraph operator at Fulton sends us the following particulars of the destructive conflagration:

The fire commenced in the Empire Hall block. Four stores and the hall were burned. Loss $15,000; insured for $5,000. STEVENS, confectioner, loss $1,500; insured $700. KELLER & LOCKE, cigars and tobacco, loss $3,000; insured $2,000. OTIS, saloon, loss $1,000; no insurance. DEXTER, market, loss $500; insured $250.

The Dexter Block was damaged to the extent of about $200; insured.

The Patterson Block was destroyed. Loss $3,000; insured $1,500.

The Sabine Block was burned. Loss $4,000; insured $2,500. On the stock in this block there was a loss of about $2,000, covered by insurance.

By the burning of Pool's Hotel a loss of about $8,000 was sustained; insured for $4,500.

In BIRDSALL's bakery the loss was $3,000; insured.

Dr. S. PARDEE's house and office. Loss $3,000; insured.

Dr. D. PARDEE's house. Loss $2,500; insured $1,900.

Engineer KIMBALL's house. Loss $3,000; insured.

C. N. SAGE's house. Loss $3,000; insured.

HOLBROOK's house damaged. Loss $500; insured.

The *Patriot and Gazette* printing office. Loss $1,000; insured.

Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON has recently given $10,000, Hon. OAKES AMES $6,000, and Hon. W. E. DODGE $5,000 toward the endowment of professorships in Iowa College, while the first named gentleman has promised an additional $10,000 toward the endowment of the Presidency of the College.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER AT FORT SCHUYLER.

A Woman Killed by Soldiers—A Sergeant and Three Privates Arrested and Turned Over to the Civil Authorities.

Rumors of a serious riot at Fort Schuyler between the citizens and the soldiers stationed at the fort, were rife in the City yesterday afternoon. These rumors were to the effect that the soldiers had mutinied, killing their officers and slaughtering one or two citizens who were in the vicinity. The reports grew out of a disturbance which occurred on Wednesday evening between some drunken soldiers and two or three citizens, which resulted in the killing of a woman named ELLEN HICKS. The particulars of the affair, as near as our reporter could ascertain them, were as follows: On Wednesday evening a party of the soldiers belonging to the garrison succeeded in evading the guard and slipped outside the fort. They proceeded to a liquor store and commenced drinking, some of them getting very drunk. While in this condition an altercation ensued between the soldiers and some citizens, one of the latter using language which highly incensed the former. The soldiers were thereupon about to assail the citizen, when he sought refuge in the house of Mr. ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. The soldiers were greatly excited, and pursued the man to the house with the intention of punishing him, but the inmates had barred the door. The soldiers then fired into the house, one of the bullets from their muskets taking effect in the person of ELLEN HICKS, a member of the household, producing almost instant death. The soldiers immediately dispersed and returned to their quarters. The particulars of the fracas having been reported to Col. HENRY, commanding the post, he at once caused an investigation to be made, with a view to securing the perpetrators. A Sergeant and three privates were arrested on suspicion of having been with the assailing party, and were immediately turned over to the civil authorities to await the action of the Coroner's Jury. Coroner OLIVER, of Westchester County, was immediately notified of the unfortunate occurrence, and will hold an inquest on the body of the murdered woman to-day.

The garrison at Fort Schuyler consists of one company, of about 100 men, of the First United States Artillery, under command of Col. HENRY. Nearly all the men are new recruits, and extreme care has been taken to keep them under discipline. To secure this and prevent desertions, no one is allowed to visit the fort without a pass from Gen. HOOKER, and but few are issued under any circumstances. There are five officers with the garrison. The men are represented as being usually well-behaved, but are subject to great importunity from some of the citizens in the neighborhood who entice them outside for the purpose of selling them whisky.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Report of the Committee who Went to Portland—More Help Needed—Subscription Book Still Open.

A meeting of the General Committee of Citizens, for the relief of the people who suffered by the recent great fire in Portland, was held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the Chairman presiding. After some remarks, the following report of the Committee who visited Portland was presented:

At a meeting of the General Committee, held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on the 24th of July, the undersigned were appointed a Committee "to go to Portland and make arrangements for the distribution of the funds raised by this (the General Committee) with full power to dispose of the moneys raised."

Having performed this duty, your Committee beg to report:

Leaving New-York on Thursday, the 26th ult., Messrs. LOW, CHITTENDEN and NOYES reached Portland the following day; called upon the Mayor of the city, Hon. AUGUSTUS F. STEVENS, and afterward upon the Select Committee of Ten appointed by the Mayor to superintend the general measures of relief which have been adopted in the present emergency.

A previous interview with the Chairman, Hon. EDWARD FOX, and inquiry of other gentlemen of intelligence and high standing, satisfied your Committee that the Mayor and the Committee of ten selected by him, acted in perfect harmony and equally enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in whose behalf they are empowered to act; and that the funds contributed by the citizens of New-York could not be committed to better hands.

Accordingly a letter, of which the following is a copy, was drawn up and delivered the following day, viz:

PORTLAND, July 27, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Committee, deriving their authority from a General Committee of the citizens of New-York, and appointed to visit Portland and "make arrangements for the distribution of the funds raised by said Committee, with full power to dispose of the same," beg to acquaint you that they have sought an organization of the citizens of Portland kindred to their own, commanding general confidence and qualified to distribute with judgment and impartiality the moneys committed to their care for the relief of the "destitute sufferers by the great fire."

To the honorable the Mayor of your City and the Committee of Ten selected by him, whom we have the honor [illegible] address, the undersigned feel assured they may with safety intrust the contributions of the citizens of New-York, in perfect confidence that the trust will be wisely and honorably discharged; and they beg to inform you that a sum exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (steadily increasing) is lodged in the hands of their treasurer, A. A. LOW, which he is instructed to hold subject to your order and control.

The undersigned venture to suggest that if any portion of this money is not needed for immediate use, it may be placed temporarily with one or another of the Trust Companies of the City of New-York, at a moderate rate of interest and with perfect security.

It affords the undersigned especial satisfaction to tender you this token of sympathy on the part of the citizens of New-York, because they can bear witness to the cheerful spirit in which it has been rendered. We hope it will carry comfort and encouragement to those who are cast down by the wide-spread calamity that has fallen your afflicted city.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
(Signed)
A. A. LOW,
S. B. CHITTENDEN,
GEO. F. NOYES,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
R. P. BUCK.

By A. A. Low.

Honorable Aug. E. Stevens, Mayor; Hon. Edward Fox, Chairman; Jacob McClellan, Esq., Treasurer; Rensselaer Cram, Esq.; A. K. Shertleff, Esq.; Byron Greenough, Esq.; R. E. Wood, Esq.; George S. Barstow, Esq.; Cyrus Sturdivant, Esq.; Rev. O. P. Tuckerman; Martin Gore, Esq.

The name of Mr. R. P. BUCK, Chairman of the Com[illegible]tee of the Produce Exchange, was appended, at request of the other members, as his interest in object of this mission was known to be very [illegible]t, and his absence owing to temporary illness.

[illegible]r. GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, a native of Portland, a member of our General Committee, by request took part in the proceedings referred to.

[illegible] is proper to state that acting under the direction [illegible] the Committee of Ten" were numerous sub-com[illegible]ees for the distribution of clothing, food, and [illegible]plies of every description among "the houseless [illegible] homeless" people of Portland.

[illegible]hese sub-committees, composed of ladies and gen[illegible]en, under separate organizations, have addressed [illegible]selves to the work of benevolence which Provi[illegible]e has laid upon them with a system and a vigor [illegible] cannot be too highly praised. Our recent war, [illegible] the patriotic efforts it called forth, had trained [illegible] men and women for the duty of the hour; and [illegible] heartily did they respond to the call.

[illegible]ur Committee were conducted by the Mayor of [illegible]ity to the scene of desolation left by the fire of [illegible]th of July, and they traced the course of the de[illegible]ng element from house to house, block to block [illegible] street to street, gathering strength at every [illegible] till it had swept the city for the distance of a [illegible] and for almost its entire width, turning ten [illegible]and people, or about one-third of the entire [illegible]ation, out of doors. So intense was the heat of [illegible] expansive body of fire that houses of brick and [illegible]s of wood were melted down, as it were, in an [illegible]t—one affording no more resistance than the [illegible]

[illegible] Custom-house, built of granite, and as thor[illegible]y "fire-proof" as any building in the City of [illegible]ork, penetrated by the all-searching heat, still [illegible] a scarred and crumbling wreck amid the sur[illegible]ing ruins.

[illegible] eye cannot discern nor the pen describe the [illegible] of misery to which this disastrous visitation [illegible]ted the citizens of Portland. All feel it. Those [illegible]re industrious and thrifty, who had houses [illegible]rniture, and clothing and food, and all that en[illegible] to the comfort of life, and are now stripped of [illegible]ing, feel it most; and of such the number is [illegible]ge, for the fire consumed the oldest and new[illegible]rtions of the city—much that was old, and [illegible]hat was new and good.

[illegible]w of the greatness of this calamity, the [illegible]n may be asked: "Have the people of Port[illegible]tality enough to rise up, regain their lost for[illegible] and restore their desolated city, to form and [illegible] and strength?" And your Committee think [illegible]y, with propriety, answer: If the people of [illegible] are not overwhelmed and irrecoverably cast [illegible] this great misfortune, it is not alone owing [illegible]native energy, but partly to the spontaneous, [illegible] and generous sympathy and aid, that have [illegible] in upon them from towns and cities, and [illegible]nd strangers alike, far and near.

[illegible] hearts and their hopes have thus been [illegible]ened, and emotions of gratitude have been [illegible] which they are free to express; and your [illegible]ee return deeply impressed with the value [illegible]t they were permitted to bear from the citi[illegible] New-York to the citizens of Portland, as[illegible] it was twice welcome because so cordially [illegible]. Respectfully submitted,

A. A. LOW.
S. B. CHITTENDEN.
GEO. S. STEPHENSON.

[illegible]ORK, July 31, 1866.

[illegible]port was adopted.

[illegible]resolved to issue a pamphlet containing the [illegible] all the contributors to the Portland fund, [illegible]roceedings of the Relief Committee of one [illegible] each contributor to have a copy.

[illegible]bscription book of the Committee was an[illegible]o be still open.

[illegible]ting then adjourned subject to the call of [illegible]

[illegible]ure of Lamirande, the French Bank Cashier.

[illegible]ndustrious search had been made for [illegible], the French Cashier of the Branch Bank [illegible] at Poictiers, his recapture is announced. [illegible]rkable circumstance connected with this [illegible] when officers started in the proper direc[illegible]ere really on the track of the fugitive, an [illegible]s made to draw them from the scent of [illegible] by raising the alarm at Washington that [illegible] had been arrested, or a man supposed to [illegible] this, although it was well known at the [illegible] escapado had not taken that road at all. [illegible] sets of officers, with card photographs [illegible]t looked for, have been on search ever [illegible]cape was announced, and on Wednesday night, Messrs. COUDERT Brothers, counsel for the French Government in this city, received the following dispatch from one of their agents who had been in company with a detective on the search:

To Coudert Brothers: [illegible], Aug. 1.

LAMIRANDE was arrested on the 30th day at [illegible] o'clock, at La Prairie near Montreal. He denies his identity and says he is FELIX COUDERT, of Montreal.

F. F. MULLER.

The same man, it appears, helped to arrest him before in New-York, on which occasion he also denied his identity in the same manner, although giving a different name.

It is now probable that the result of the examination before Commissioner BETTS will be prepared in the form of an affidavit and presented to the Canadian authorities as the evidence on which LAMIRANDE was first arrested, and on which his extradition was claimed, and that the Canadians will have the privilege of sending him back to France.

Work of the Staten Island Police.

The following table shows the business transacted and arrests made by the Fifty-first Precinct Police, Capt. M. T. HOLBROOK, since the organization of the force on the 16th of June until July 31:

ARRESTS.

For violations of Excise Law	248
Assault and battery	10
Grand larceny	2
Petit larceny	4
Highway robbery	1
Rioting	9
Drunk and disorderly	32
False pretences	1
Insanity	1
Runaway apprentices	2
Violation of village ordinance	9
Disorderly conduct	16
Total number of arrests	330
Stores found open	2
Lost children restored to parents	4
Value of property reported lost	$3,110
Value of property recovered	2,910
Amount of money taken from lodgers and restored	192

Immigration.

The following report of arrivals of alien passengers during the month of July is furnished by the Board of Emigration:

Port of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bondable Passengers.	Pass'grs not Liable to Bond.
Liverpool	28	12,781	458
London	4	1,570	38
Glasgow	4	1,383	15
Cape	1	51	6
Havre	3	871	98
Hamburg	13	5,827	3
Bremen	13	4,720	61
Antwerp	2	497	4
Rotterdam	1	58	1
Leghorn	1	8	0
Gottenberg	1	871	1
Total	71	28,637	685
By 30 sailing vessels		8,740	152
By 41 steamers		19,897	533
Total..71 vessels		28,637	685

POLICE COURTS.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

A SINGULAR CASE.

About 6:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening Officers CORNISH and HUMPHREYS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, while on duty at the corner of Fifty-third-street and First-avenue, were informed by Mrs. O'CONNOR, who resides in that neighborhood, that she had seen, about an hour previous, a very respectably dressed young man, in a state of partial intoxication, in company with three others. The men appeared to have taken forcible possession of their companion, and were evidently dragging him down to the East River against his will. The officers also learned from a child of Mrs. O'CONNOR that the young man had been robbed and thrown into the East River. On this information, both the patrolmen proceeded to the foot of Fifty-second-street, and on reaching the dock discovered a young man, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be JOHN JONES, of No. 215 Division-street, floundering about in the water and feebly clinging to a plank. The nearly exhausted man was soon rescued, when he relapsed into a state of insensibility. Several children who were playing upon the dock at the time, informed the officers that the three men who had robbed Mr. JONES had gone across lots toward Forty-seventh-street, and the policemen, after finding that JONES was in no actual danger, concluded to start in pursuit, and, if possible, arrest the thieves and would-be murderers. They were successful, having caught up to and arrested JOHN DONOVAN, 22 years of age, and a native of Ireland; PATRICK CONNOR, aged 21, and also an Irishman, and MICHAEL MCGINNIS, a native of Ireland, and 25 years of age. These three men were fully identified by the children as the men who threw JONES into the river. The prisoners were accordingly taken to the Fifty-ninth-street Station-house, as was also their victim. Dr. WALLACE was called in, and, on the proper restoratives being applied, JONES revived sufficiently to enable him to identify the prisoners as the men who had stolen from him a watch, a small sum of money and the greater portion of his clothing, and had then attempted to conceal their crime by throwing him into the river while in a state of partial intoxication. In the possession of DONOVAN were found Mr. JONES' shoes, but the other articles had either been hidden or thrown away. Yesterday morning DONOVAN, MCGINNIS and CONNOR were arraigned before the Court and committed for trial by the magistrate in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

Officer BERGHOLD, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested JOHN DONNELLY, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning while attempting to force one of the panels of the front door to the premises No. 73 Columbia-street, occupied as a grocery by HENRY LAMP. In the possession of the prisoner was found a large "jimmy." When brought before the Court yesterday DONNELLY was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He is a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, and resides at No. 97 Grand-street.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR.

Officer GRAY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, arrested on Wednesday evening SOLOMON HARRIS, on a charge of being connected with the gang who committed the burglary in Grand-street, a report of which and its successful frustration appeared in yesterday's TIMES. As the officer was positive that HARRIS was one of the men he saw loitering about the premises on Tuesday night, he evidently being a scout, the magistrate concluded to hold him for trial in default of $2,000 bail. HARRIS is 32 years of age, a native of Poland, and resides at No. 87 Clinton-street.

THE ASSAULT UPON AN OFFICER.

Information having been lodged with Justice MANSFIELD that PATRICK KEARNEY, the Thirteenth Ward officer who was shot on the 30th ult. by OWEN DERMODY, was lying at his residence, No. 151 Attorney-street, in a dangerous condition, he proceeded thither and took his affidavit. The facts of the assault were fully reported in Tuesday's TIMES. DERMODY and an alleged confederate named PHILIP HIERNAN, were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

PICKPOCKETS.

Yesterday morning JOHN STILES was arrested on a charge of having stolen a silver watch from the person of SOLOMON L. GEIRITZ. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, Mr. GEIRITZ deposed that while returning home, on Wednesday evening, the prisoner brushed against him suddenly, making a pull at his chain the same time. He caught him in the act and had him arrested. The accused was committed for trial without bail.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Officer SPEIGHT, of the Second Precinct, arrested a colored coachman named JOHN W. SMITH, on complaint of DAVID C. PORTER, of the firm of PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-street, who stated that the accused had obtained five ship-lamps, valued at $20, from him on the 27th of June, under the following alleged false pretences: SMITH represented that he was employed on board the steamer *Elm City*, and that he wanted five hand-lanterns for the use of that vessel. Mr. PORTER having had previous dealings with him, gave the lanterns. It has since transpired that SMITH is not employed on board the *Elm City*, and that he had no authority to obtain the articles named. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, he was committed for trial, in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

JOHN MCKINNEY, a boy about 16 years of age, has been for some months employed by the Baltic Insurance Company, of No. 650 Broadway, as messenger. For several weeks past he has been seen in possession of an unusually large amount of money for a boy in his position. The officials also discovered that a number of their policies had been stolen. Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was informed of the fact, and he commenced investigations, which resulted in the arrest of the messenger, MCKINNEY, and three others named BENJAMIN LEVY, aged 14; LEANDOR HOOPER, 15 years of age; and JAMES HENNESSY, aged 17. These boys were arrested after considerable search. On being taken into custody MCKINNEY confessed everything, stating that he had ever since May been in the constant habit of stealing policies and collecting the premiums falling due thereon, taking checks or money, and cashing the former whenever practicable. He confessed to having obtained some $283 in this way, which he spent in purchasing meerschaum pipes, knives and other knick-nacks, and also treating his companions. On his person were found two checks which he had received from persons insuring in the Company. All four of the prisoners were arraigned before the Court yesterday, when all but young HENNESSY were committed for trial in default of bail. HENNESSY was discharged, as the evidence was not sufficient to hold him. The Police state that these boys belong to a regular club who nightly congregate at a lager-beer saloon in Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, where they play bagatelle and other games, and plan out all sorts of criminal mischief. Young LEVY was arrested sometime ago and then sent to the House of Refuge on a charge of having stolen a watch from TIFFANY & Co., and the other prisoners are also well known to the Police. Capt. CAFFREY and his force are in possession of facts that will tend to the dissolution of the entire gang.

A PRECARIOUS COMPLAINT.

Mr. FREDERICK TUPPER appeared in Court yesterday afternoon, and made affidavit that he occupied Room No. 71 at the New-York Hotel, and that on Monday night last he retired, leaving his gold watch and chain, valued at $200, and a pocket-book containing $57, on the toilet-table. At an early hour the following morning, he rose, and looking at his watch, saw [illegible] o'clock. He looked out of the door and saw the night watchman, [illegible], going his rounds. Mr. TUPPER then went to bed again, leaving his door unlocked. An hour or two after, the body-servant, a boy named JOHN HEALY, entered the room, when TUPPER desired him to see what time it was. The watch and pocket-book were then discovered to have been stolen, and the door-key was found in Room No. 74. Mr. TUPPER yesterday caused the arrest of HEALY, on a suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, he having confessed to being in the hallway frequently during the night. Notwithstanding this slight evidence, the magistrate concluded to hold the accused for trial, in default of $500 bail. HEALY emphatically denied the charge.

LAW REPORTS.

Counterfeiting Cases—Murder on the High Seas.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of the boy John Parker, charged with passing counterfeit $20 bills, came up yesterday.

James Lusky testified that in June last he was in company with one E. B. Smith; we walked up Wooster-street when he overtook us and delivered Smith about $20 in counterfeit twenty-five cent money; I said they were very poor; the prisoner said the Spinner heads would be out soon, and they are much better; this was on the 4th of June; on the 25th I saw him again; he asked me if I wanted to buy; I said I did not just then; he said that there was splendid currency out, and if I wanted to buy I had better do so soon, as they would soon be gone; the talk was about twenty-five and fifty cent currency; he said there was a $5 and $10 National note out; he said his party did not deal in that; I told him I was not then prepared to buy; I had a friend who was coming to the City and would want to buy some $2,000 worth, but would probably want to deal with his principals, and not with a mere boy; he said he could furnish any amount needed of the denominations out; twice afterward I saw him, and he asked me if my friend was in town; the last time I said yes, and made an arrangement to meet him; I met him Saturday, and he said he was anxious to make the deal at once, as he was going out of town to pass the money; I made an arrangement to meet him next day at the Irving House; then Tapley and I and Parker met; Tapley asked him if his firm would come out square and deal with him, as he wanted to buy some $500 worth; Parker said he didn't think they would, as they were very shy of strangers since Wood's raid; Parker then started down with me to the corner of Greene and Crosby, where he went in to see his firm, and came out with a list of the counterfeits on hand; we went back to Tapley, and the boy told him that his parties would not deal with strangers; the boy said he was very sorry, and wanted him to buy something, as he said he had ordered the $500, and his party would be down the banks on him if he did not sell it; Tapley said he would buy samples of the $1 and $50; we were to pay 35 cents on the dollar; the boy then got this $50; I went with him and he handed it to me in a saloon; I gave him $17 for it in good money and gave it back to the boy to take up to Tapley; when we came back to Tapley, Tapley said it was good, but he would not deal with the boy; the boy then produced these $1's, and said the price was 40 cents; Tapley said he would take it as a sample and examine it, and gave him 50 cents; the boy said he hadn't 10 cents, and Tapley said it didn't matter; we then left Tapley, and when we got to Broome-street Parker produced another counterfeit $1, for which I paid him 50 cents; we did not ask Parker then the name of his principal, nor did he disclose it; I met him again on the 27th of June, and told him Tapley wanted to see him; Tapley again asked him if his parties would deal openly with him; Parker said that they would deposit the money in some room where Tapley could get it and leave the pay, not otherwise.

Cross-examined—I was first introduced to Parker by M. M. Smith; he was a dealer in counterfeit money; E. B. Smith was in jail in Trenton, N. J., at the time for passing counterfeit money; I don't know where M. M. Smith is now; we were walking up Houston-street together; he was going for the purpose of introducing me to a dealer in counterfeit money; M. M. Smith told me I could buy all I wanted from Parker; Smith introduced me as his friend; I did not tell him I lived in Connecticut; I represented myself as a dealer in counterfeit money, a gambler, &c.; I never said anything to him about being in distress for funds, or about being on the point of getting a divorce and expecting $1,500 from a settlement on that, but I did tell it to Smith in his presence; that was not a lie; I had been four years in the service of the United States as soldier in the Quartermaster's Department; I then applied for work in the Secret Service Department; I met Mr. Tapley in Hartford, and in conversation with him he told me that before I could get an appointment I should have to do something for the Department; he recommended me to go to New-York and form acquaintances with this class of men with the view of convicting a party, and thereby recommend myself for an appointment; I did so, and formed the acquaintance of many of the counterfeiters; this is the only one whom I have made a case against; I was with E. B. Smith when he bought a package from Mr. Parker; M. M. Smith did not know what my business was; he supposed it was to buy money from Parker; I have talked with others about counterfeit money; I have been trying to arrest some of these; E. B. Smith was arrested for passing money he bought of Parker; M. M. Smith, his brother, told me so about the 24th of June; E. B. Smith, and I and Parker were only once together; both the Smiths thought me a square dealer in counterfeit money; I had one piece of the money bought by Smith of Parker in my hands; Smith was arrested in Hoboken; Tapley has never seen either of the Smiths; I met Parker at the corner of Houston and Greene streets, and took him to Tapley's room; I paid him for the $50 bill; I got him to carry it to Tapley by representing that I doubted the people of the place, and feared to carry it myself; I have not yet been regularly appointed in the secret service; I had this arrest made partly with that object; I made no arrests; Mr. Tapley made it; I don't think Mr. Tapley has arrested any other of those whom I have discovered; Mr. Tapley first saw this boy at the Irving House, July 22; I have never seen the boy sell or exhibit counterfeit money to any one but the two Smiths and myself.

To the Commissioner—M. M. Smith had not talked with me about the boy before he introduced me to him, but I had seen him sell counterfeit money to E. B. Smith before I was introduced to him.

Frederick C. Tapley, an agent of the Secret Service Department, testified: I met Parker at the Irving House; Luckey called me down, and said he had down stairs a man who had counterfeit money; I went down, and found this boy, Parker; I told him I wanted to buy largely, but wanted to deal with principals, so that I could have it as cheaply as possible; he said he made but a small per centage; he was not a runner, but on the inside; I looked at him, and did not think he was on the inside; I gave $20 to Linsky and told him he might go with Parker and get specimens; I told him to let Parker bring the money for fear a job might be put up on him, and beside I wanted Parker to deliver the money to me personally; Parker brought up a $50 counterfeit and also $1.

Cross-examined—Linsky is employed by me; I have no understanding with him that he is to be appointed in the Department; he has been very highly recommended; of course his showing himself an adept in discovering these men would be a great recommendation; I arrested the boy myself; when I directed Linsky to bring the boy to meet me, I had not made up my mind as to arresting him.

The prosecution here rested.

Ex-Judge Stuart said that he had been unable to procure the attendance of the boy's father. He wished to show that this boy had been led away by a connection with a bad woman, but with that exception had been a good boy. This should weigh with the Commissioner in fixing the amount of bail, and, further, he should appeal to the moral sense of the Commissioner whether this means was proper for a great Government to use to convict a poor boy. He reviewed the statement of the first witness, and argued that, with one exception, the boy was not on the showing of the prosecution itself guilty, except on the indictments of the Government agent. The crime itself was created by those agents.

The Commissioner, after remarking on the fact that the boy had been heard of as a counterfeiter before his meeting with the Government officers, and the care that he had taken to conceal his principal, held him in default of bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, and fixed the bail at $2,000, with leave to move afterward a reduction of bail.

COUNTERFEITING FIFTY-CENT CURRENCY.

Catherine Schonemann was brought before the Commissioner charged with selling to Max Nagel fourteen pieces of counterfeit 50-cent currency. She made no defence and was committed for trial.

James Gallagher was brought before the Commissioner charged with passing counterfeit 50-cent currency. He was committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

ACCESSORIES TO A MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Yesterday, Joseph Fritz and Frank Brown, sailors, who arrived at this port in the bark *Frank*, from Palermo, having been eighty days at sea, were arrested by Officer Nesbit of the Harbor Police, on the charge of having been accessories in the murder of James Dempsey, second mate of the bark *J. Godfrey*, while on the high seas in February last. They were taken before Commissioner Osborn and committed for examination.

Judge Barnard on The Excise and Health Laws—Bone and Fat Boiling Establishments are Abominable Nuisances—The Wonder is that the People Do Not Abate Them Without the Intervention of the Board of Health—The Liquor Law Constitutional—Those Who Don't Wish to Obey the Laws Had Better Go South.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

Before Judge Barnard.

Matthew Stewart vs. Jackson S. Schultz and others, of the Board of Health.—In this case, Judge BARNARD, of this District, granted an order to show cause, on the application of the plaintiff, some days ago, and in the meantime staying all proceedings on the part of the Health Board. The plaintiff, as appears from the papers in the suit, is a butcher, residing and doing business in the city of Brooklyn, and by some mistake or inadvertence, there was a provision in the temporary injunction order which was served on the defendants, by which the Board of Health were restrained from interfering, not only in the plaintiff's business as a butcher, but they were enjoined and restrained from meddling, or in any manner interfering with the business of all other butchers in the city of Brooklyn, until the hearing and decision on the motion made by the plaintiff for a perpetual injunction. This interpolation being such a manifest departure from the intention of the Court at the time the order herein was granted, that Mr. George Bliss, Jr., Attorney for the Board, felt justified, at the opening of the Court yesterday, in making an *ex parte* application to have the injunction so modified that it would apply to plaintiff's business only. In reply to the application of Mr. Bliss Judge Barnard said: Mr. Bliss, I see the *Tribune* says the other day I had granted an injunction in favor of some bone-boiling establishments. I have done nothing of the kind. I regard all those bone-boiling, fat-boiling and similar establishments as being abominable nuisances, which, instead of being protected by the Courts, it is a wonder the people have not abated by their strong arm, without any Board of Health.

Mr. Bliss—I am quite aware your Honor has in that respect been misunderstood. The only injunction you have granted against the Board of Health or Board of Excise is the one I hold in my hand, in which I now make an ex parte application to your Honor to modify the injunction granted by you. It is the case of Stewart against the Board of Health, wherein the injunction forbids the Board to interfere not only with the business of the plaintiff, but with any other butcher in Brooklyn.

Judge Barnard—That is all wrong. I never granted such an injunction knowingly. Draw an order confining it to the case of the plaintiff and I will sign it. I suppose the plaintiff is entitled to an opportunity to argue it, so far as he, personally, is concerned; but I presume it will be vacated as to him whenever it is argued. I don't believe in all these injunctions. Even in the liquor cases, I have told every one that I would grant no injunctions, and that, in my opinion, that law and all these laws are constitutional, and must be obeyed. Those who don't want to obey them had better go down South.

The injunction in this case was then modified so as to apply to plaintiff's business only.

Further Proceedings Against the Board of Excise—Argument of the Motion for an Injunction in the Case of Noone—The Plaintiff's Points Tending to Show the Unconstitutionality of the Liquor Law.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

Before Justice McCunn.

Timothy Noone vs. Jackson S. Schultz et. al., Commissioners of the Board of Excise.—This action, the leading features of which were published in our columns of Tuesday, July 31, came up again yesterday for argument before Justice MCCUNN of the Superior Court. Mr. JOHN MCKEON appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. CHARLES TRACY and GEORGE BLISS, Jr., for the Board of Excise. The motion by plaintiff is to make a temporary injunction order perpetual, or at least until such time as the case may be presented on its merits before a court and a jury. The temporary injunction was granted by Justice MCCUNN, some time in the month of June, and the action commenced for the purpose of restraining the Excise Board, and especially the Board of Police Commissioners, the Superintendent of Police, and Capt. CAMERON, from meddling or in any way interfering with the plaintiff, NOONE, or with his liquor business, which has heretofore been carried on at No. 274 First-avenue. He was arrested by Policeman MOSBACH, who acted under orders of Capt. CAMERON and other of his superior officers. The particulars of the arrest have appeared in the TIMES. The argument of the motion was postponed on Monday last until Thursday (yesterday) for the purpose of enabling Mr. MCKEON to furnish affidavits as to the manner in which the Police run their machine in their endeavors to execute the Excise Law of 1866.

Yesterday Mr. MCKEON read an affidavit of the plaintiff, one from his book-keeper, Michael Lynch, and a joint affidavit from Wm. Taylor, one Mulligan and three other men, the purport of all which was to show that plaintiff Noone kept a very orderly place, and that the latter was and is, a man of good moral character. The plaintiff's affidavit was also intended to meet the affidavit of Capt. Cameron, who testified substantially that he, deponent, is, and for some time past has been, the Captain of the Metropolitan Police Precinct in which the plaintiff's place of business is situated; that he knows plaintiff and his place of business, which is situated at No. 274 First-avenue, in this City; that for a long time past his business has been that of selling liquors, &c., at retail; that the plaintiff's place has been, for a long time past, kept open at all hours of the day and night, Sundays and week days; no attention whatever was paid by plaintiff to the law as to hours or days; he sold liquor in quantities less than five gallons to be carried away, as well as the sales he made of single drinks at the bar. The Captain also testified that the plaintiff's place of business is a low drinking shop and the resort of a low and vile class of people; that it is not an inn or tavern, and that there are no accommodations or conveniences, such as the law requires for an inn-keeper, such as beds, bedding, stables, &c. And lastly, deponent says, that the plaintiff has not now, and has not had for some time, a license to sell liquors.

In answer to this, plaintiff, Noone, testifies that Capt. Cameron not long ago gave him a written certificate that his place was a very quiet and orderly one; that he kept his house well—in other words, that he "knew how to keep a hotel; that he (plaintiff) was a man of good moral character, and that the Captain cheerfully recommended him and his house to the Commissioners of Excise—that he was a fit man to receive a license.

Some additional or supplementary affidavits were read by Mr. TRACY on behalf of the Board, under objections made by Mr. MCKEON that there must be an end some time or other to the putting in of additional affidavits. The Court said he would permit them to be read. Supplementary affidavits of Capt. Cameron, Officer Jacob Mosbach, who made the arrest in question were also read.

Mr. MCKEON, for plaintiff, then commenced his argument. He said the bill in this case was drawn with the view of having it come under the 19th and 20th sections of the act of April, 1866. He alluded to the several orders of the Police Superintendent, and contended that it was very apparent from the tenor of the last edict put forth, that both the Police authorities and the Excise Board had seen the error of their ways and had been compelled to take the back track. He cited a case in the last of Barbour's Reports, where the doctrine is enunciated in a similar case, that the principal cannot be held liable for the selling of liquors by his barkeeper, unless it can be shown that there was a connivance on the part of the agent with the principal. In this case, said counsel, it is not contended that the plaintiff sold the liquors; in fact it is averred in their own affidavits that Lynch, the bar-keeper, was the only one in the saloon, and that plaintiff was away in another part of the house when the acts complained of were perpetrated. But counsel would pass to the more important question as to the constitutionality of the law. He referred to the recent decision of Judges Lott and Gilbert, of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, and argued that by their own statement they had not passed on the 19th and 20th sections of the act. That case was one taken up to them on a writ of *habeas corpus*; they had passed upon such questions as were brought before them, and as to some parts of the law they had decided the act to be constitutional. Mr. MCKEON then stigmatized the Brooklyn case as "a put up job on the part of the Board of Excise." He had told the parties contesting it with the Board in the Brooklyn Court that they could not succeed—that it was a political question, &c. Counsel then continued to argue the following points, which he claimed to bear upon the validity of the law. The authorities and quotations from numerous Courts of high authority in this and other States were also cited, but our space will not admit of their publication. His first point was that:

The complaint shows a case of seizure of plaintiff's property without authority of law, (under the act of April, 1866;) also of interference with trade and business of plaintiff; threats of seizure and determination of defendants to carry out the act of the Legislature; threats of vexatious suits. It also charges irreparable injury arising from these continued threats of trespass under the act of 1866. And that an injunction lies to prevent a trespass under such circumstances, although the party injured has his remedy at law. Cites 1 Spencer's Equitable Jurisdiction, pp. 672, 699, in notes.

The power of the Court of Chancery to issue an injunction in such a case is undoubted. It is intended to prevent vexatious litigation, to prevent a multiplicity of suits. This power of the Court is applied when the injury is irreparable, or in case of loss of trade, or the destruction of the means of subsistence, if done in furtherance of justice and the violated rights of the parties.

2. The argument that because plaintiff does not show he has a license under the Act of 1857, he is therefore a violator of law, and has no right to a legal or equitable remedy, is not sound. If he has violated any law, he is liable, civilly or criminally, under that law. Because a party has violated a rule of law he is not entirely without the pale of its protection. There are cases which show, that although a contract in violation of the Sunday law had been entered into, for the hiring of a horse, yet an action will lie for injury done to the party so hiring, and the principle of that case has been frequently adopted in our Courts. Moreover, the defendants claim that they act under the law of 1866, which repeals all prior laws. The plaintiff comes into Court, praying for an injunction against their acting under the law of 1866. The defendants must here take their ground under that act, and it does not lie in their mouths to say that any other law is in existence. The defendants are only known as officers, under the Act of 1866, making their appointment, and none other.

3. The plaintiff prays for the injunction, on the ground that the proceedings of the defendants are under a law which is unconstitutional, and has been so declared by a coördinate branch of the Civil Judiciary of this City, and by the highest criminal jurisdiction of the City. Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn have, on a *habeas corpus* proceeding, decided that certain provisions of the act are constitutional, but have carefully guarded their opinions by stating that, as to the constitutionality of certain sections of the law, they express no opinions. It is clear that they avoided the sections under which the complaint in this case is framed.

4. The acts of the defendants are undoubtedly under the 19th and 20th sections of the law of 1866. These sections authorize arrests by any policeman without warrant, and also authorize the humblest official of the Police summarily to close the business of the plaintiff. Without a trial, without a witness, without judgment the plaintiff is deprived of the use of his property. It is unconstitutional and void, as it is a violation of the Constitution, which provides "that no member of this State shall be deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land or the judgment of his peers. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." These words have been decided to mean that no person shall be deprived of the use of his property without adjudication in the regular course of administration of justice—through a court of justice; that no citizen can be deprived of his property without a trial before a judicial tribunal, and a decision upon the matter of right according to the course, mode and usage of the common law.

Fifth—The law of 1866 violates the chartered rights of the City of New-York. By the Montgomery Charter in 1730, the right was confined to the Mayor to grant licenses. This charter has been confirmed by all the Constitutions of the State. The money received for licenses under this charter was to be for the use of the City. By the law of 1866, the license fund is diverted from the City (section 23) and given to the State Inebriate Asylum, and to pay for the expenses of other cities and counties of this State. It violates the provision of the United States Constitution, that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Whatever legislation has had on the subject of licenses in this City, until the act of 1866, it never interfered with the revenue of the City. If we even admit that the Legislature can regulate and change the licensing power as a *political* power, under the control of State legislation, still the State cannot divest the City of its revenue. The City, under its charter, had a special pecuniary interest in the license fees, and that was inviolable. See American Law Register for May, 1866, p. 424.

In the case, last cited, the Supreme Court of the United States have gone very far to protect the chartered rights of Corporations from invasion by Legislatures. The Legislature of this State have plenary powers in respect to all subjects of civil government which they are not prohibited from exercising by the Constitution of the United States, or some provision or arrangement of the Constitution of the State. See Darlington vs. The Mayor, 31 New-York Rep. p. 187.

In the act of 1866 the Legislature have violated both Constitutions. The injunction should be made to continue during the pendency of the action.

At the conclusion of Mr. McKeon's argument, the hour of adjournment having arrived, the argument of Mr. Tracy, for the Board, was postponed until 12 o'clock to-day.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

By Justice McCunn.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Daniel W. Brookfield *vs.* John Dearborn; motion granted. James Clark *vs.* Mary McNair; motion granted. Rosalie V. Desislis *vs.* Samuel Cline; motion for reference granted.

MOTION DENIED.

John J. Burnier *vs.* Charles Boize; motion to discharge from arrest denied with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

By Judge Brady.

Taylor *vs.* Walter; order settled. Austin *vs.* Hoyt; motion granted. (See memorandum.) Koch *vs.* Schultz and others; motion granted with liberty to plaintiff, however, to discontinue on payment of costs, but without prejudice to any right acquired by defendants herein and its enforcement.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 2.

Before Justice McCunn.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Gustavus Moneypenny *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; judgment granted overruling demurrer. August Rolland *vs.* J. Hays; Jacob J. Sherman *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; Thomas M. North *vs.* The Same; John Callahan *vs.* Edward C. Moore.

Before Chief-Justice Robertson.

Wm. G. Ginn *vs.* Israel Ritterman; motion decided—see papers and opinion with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 2, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	128⅜	100	Mar. Min.	12⅞
3,000	do	129⅛	200	do ....2d call	12½
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅞	300	do	12½
11,000	do	108¾	50	Pacific M. S. Co	222
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	108⅞	100	do	223
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	105¾	50	At. Mail St. C.	112
2,500	do ....indorsed	105½	100	Boston W. P.	31
3,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	106⅜	300	do	31¼
90,000	do ....2d call	106	200	do ....2d call	31
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99½	100	do	31⅛
1,000	do	99⅞	600	N. Y. Cen.	104⅝
26,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.		28	do	104⅝
3,500	do	104⅜	600	do	104⅞
500	do. 2d S. Sm'll	104	200	do	105
500	do	104⅜	200	do	105½
2,000	do. 3d S. Sm'll	104	1500	do	105⅜
2,000	do	104⅜	14	N. Y. & N. H. R.	111
14,000	Tenn. 6s, ex-C.	71¼	100	Reading R.	112⅛
22,000	do	71	200	do	112⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	69	830	do	112
6,000	do	68½	200	do ....2d call	112
7,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	104⅞	200	do	111⅞
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72	98¾	1500	Erie R.	68⅞
4,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73	98	400	do	69
1,000	Virginia 6s	64	2200	do	68⅞
1,500	N. Car. 6s ex-C	61	500	do	69
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	80	100	do	69
12,000	City 5s, '70	94	1000	do ....2d call	68¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	300	Mich. Cen. R.	111⅞
50,000	do	29½	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
10,000	do b10	29¾	200	do	85⅛
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100	1000	do	85
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	92	100	do ....2d call	84¾
10,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bds.	78⅛	200	do	84⅝
1,000	Chic. & R. I. Bs.	101	200	Ill. Cen. R.	124
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	102	100	do	124
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	95½	200	do b30	124⅛
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	75	23	do	124⅛
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d	82	100	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. B. 6s, '86	90	200	do	88
10	Bk. State of N. Y.	108	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W.	37⅝
50	Bank of Commerce	111	150	do	37⅞
13	Fourth N. Bk.	103	100	do	37½
200	Central Coal	48½	50	do	37⅜
300	Cum. Coal P.	47⅞	200	do	37⅜
50	Del. & Hud. Canal	151	100	do ....2d call	36⅜
100	Wilksbarre Coal	54¾	100	do	36⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	55¾	200	Chic. & N. W. Pref.	67⅝
100	do s30	54¾	100	do	67½
100	do ....2d call	55⅜	200	do	67½
100	Canton Co.	53	200	do b15	67¼
100	do	53	600	Clev. & Tol.	116⅛
200	do ....3d call	52⅞	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	103¼
200	Quicksilver	50⅜	1000	do	103⅛
100	do	50¼	300	do	103⅞
50	Mariposa Pr.	28⅜	800	do	103½
1000	do	28	25	do	103⅛
100	do	27⅞	500	do	102¾
100	Hudson R.	121	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	42
			30	P., F. W. & C.	102⅛
			600	do	102⅝
			100	do	103¾
			400	do	103⅛
			100	Chic. & Alt.	103½
			100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	43
			300	Mil. & St. P. R.	57⅞
			200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72⅞
			100	Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	20

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	106⅜	200	Reading R.	111⅞
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	99⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅞
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	104⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	123⅞
100	N. Y. Central	104⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
100	Bos. Water P.	32	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
50	Erie Railroad	69	300	Cleve. & Tol.	116⅛
200	do	68⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	102⅞
400	do	68⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,400	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '62	108⅜	1000	Reading R.	112
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '65	106⅛	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅝
1,000	Tenn. 6s, '90, N.	68	500	do	84⅝
70,000	Ohio & M. C.	29⅛	600	Clev. & Pitts R.	88
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	100	400	Chi. & N. W.	36⅜
10	Cen. N. Bank	110	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅜
300	Cum. Coal P.	47	500	do	67½
100	Mariposa Pref.	27⅞	200	do	67⅝
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	225	100	Cleve. & Tol	115⅞
100	Boston W. P.	33⅛	500	Chi. & R. I.	103
500	N. Y. Cen.	104⅞	25	do	103
100	Erie R.	68⅞	100	do	103⅛
100	do	68⅞	400	P., F. W. & C.	102⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R.	121			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O. & M. C.	29½	800	Mar. Pref. s3	28
200	Erie R.	69	300	do c	28
300	do	69⅛	100	New-York C. x-d.	104⅞
400	do s3	69⅛	400	Cleve. & Pitts c	88⅛
200	do	69⅛	3600	do	88⅞
500	do	69⅛	800	do	88⅞
200	do	69⅛	400	do	88⅞
1400	do s3	69⅛	200	do c	88⅞
300	Reading R. ....x-d	113	600	Cleve. & Tol.	116⅛
200	do b3	113	500	do b3	116⅛
200	do c	112⅞	300	Chic. & R. I.	103⅛
200	do b10	113	100	Chi. & N. W.	37⅛
600	do b3	113	300	do	37⅛
100	Mich. Cen. R.	112	200	do	37⅛
500	Mich. S. & N. I.	85	500	do s3	37⅛
200	do	85	100	do	37
100	do s3	84⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅝
100	do b30	84⅞	400	Mar. & C. 1st P.	43
300	do b3	85⅛	200	Mar. & C. 2d P.	21⅛
200	do b3	85⅛			
400	do	85⅛			
200	do s3	85⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	53	500	Cleve. & P. R.	88⅞
100	Quicksilver	50⅛	600	do	87⅞
200	do	50⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	102⅞
400	Mariposa Pref.	27⅞	200	do	102⅞
200	do s3	27⅞	200	Chic. & N. W.	36⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	55⅝	300	do s3	36⅞
100	do	55⅝	100	do b30	36⅞
100	do	55⅝	100	do	36⅞
100	do	55⅝	500	do s10	36⅞
800	do	56	200	Chic. & N. W. P.	67
400	Erie R.	68⅜	200	do	67⅛
200	do	68⅜	200	do	67⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	84⅝	300	do b30	67⅛
200	do b3	84⅝	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	43
300	do	84⅝	100	do b15	43⅛
800	Clev. & Tol. R.	116⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100	Mar. Pref.	27⅞	400	Reading R. x-d. ..b3	112⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	50⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	116⅛
100	Erie Railroad	69⅛	500	do	117
300	do	69⅛	300	Chi. & R. I.	103⅛
100	do	69⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	37⅛
600	do s3	69⅛	100	do s30	37
100	M. So. & N. I.	84⅝	100	do s10	37
200	do b3	84⅝	100	do	37
300	do	84⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	67⅛
100	do b10	84⅝	300	do	67⅛
200	do b3	84⅝	300	do b5	67⅛
1200	Cleve. & Pitts.	88	500	do	67⅛
500	do s3	87⅞	500	do b30	67⅛
200	do b10	88	200	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	42⅞

THURSDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The Gold Room was ⅛@1 ℔ cent. lower to-day than on Wednesday. The decline in price and comparative dullness in the speculation are owing, in a good degree, to the extreme depression in the Foreign Exchanges. The rates on actual sales on London, to-day, 60 days' sight, are 107¼@107½ ℔ cent., and 3 days' sight at 108¼@108⅜ ℔ cent. The leading banking establishments are asking higher figures by ¼@½ ℔ cent. than these quotations, at their own counters, but are not selling to any considerable extent, while undoubted transient signatures are offering at much lower.

The offerings of Money on temporary loan to the Brokers at 4@5 ℔ cent. continue quite free, and the general ease in the market is giving increased encouragement to the Stock Exchange movement, as well on the Railways as to the Government Securities. The latter are firmer than yesterday on the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, and a fraction higher on the First Series of 7.30 ℔ cents, which are immediately convertible, on the equalization of interest, into the 5-20s of 1865, dollar for dollar. As this series falls due, in course, a year from the 15th inst., the Treasury is willing, we understand, to receive them in exchange for 5-20s of 1865, without limit as to the amount. Whatever disposition has been shown in the same direction as to the conversion of the Second and Third Series, which do not fall due until June 15 and July 15, 1868, has not been met with general encouragement from the holders, and it is deemed best hereafter to confine the option to the First Series, which must be definitely provided for in the next twelve months. There was a large business done in the 5-20s of 1865 at 106@106¼ ℔ cent., and a better demand than on yesterday for the 1862s, which sold up to 108½ ℔ cent.

The Railway speculation was again very active, and prices strongly upward. The largest registered business for some time past was done at the regular Morning Board, and the transactions were also larger than usual at the Open Board of Brokers and in the Long Room of the Stock Exchange Building. The demand was very generally distributed throughout the New-York and Western list, and was apparently free from what, of late, have been known as clique movements. Erie Common Stock led the movement of the day, followed by New-York Central, Reading, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, the Northwest stocks and Fort Wayne. After the early Board there was some inclination shown to realize on the rapid advance, and prices gave way ⅛@1 ℔ cent. for a short time. But in the afternoon the market was again strong, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99⅞	N. West Pref.	69¾	67
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	106⅝	Rock Island	103	103
U. S. 7-30s	104⅝	104⅝	Fort Wayne	102⅝	103
N. Y. Central	104¾	104⅞	Cumb'land Coal	47½	47
Erie	68	67¾	Quicksilver	50¼	50½
Hudson	120¾	121	W. U. Telegraph	55⅝	55⅞
Reading	112	111¾	Mariposa Pref.	28	27½
Mich. Southern	84⅝	84⅜	Canton	53	53
Illinois Central	123⅝	123⅝	Ohio Certificates	29⅝	29⅝
Pittsburgh	88⅝	88	American Gold	149⅞	148
Missouri 6s	79	79½	Bills on London	108⅜	107⅞
Northwest	37⅜	37			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of the Republic	110
Manhattan	132	Hanover	106½
Merchants'	111	Metropolitan	121
Mechanics'	114	Nassau	106
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	110
America	137	Corn Exchange	115
Phenix	101	St. Nicholas	105
Tradesmen's	140	Commonwealth	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Impt'rs. & Traders	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	111	Manf. & Merchants	100
Seventh Ward	105	Central National	110
State of New-York	108	First National	210
Commerce	110½	Fourth National	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	108	Ninth National	111
Ocean	101½	Oriental Bank	125
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	88	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	100	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	104	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	93½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. 1875	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	95
Harlem 3d mort '68	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	95
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	76
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Chi. & Al. income	99½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	82
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	86
Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	78	McGregor West. 1st M.	85

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,316,744 58; including for Customs, $479,000; Gold Notes, $300,000. Payments, $4,796,797 48. Balance, $82,464,223 36.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared its usual half-yearly Dividend of five ℔ cent., and also an *extra Dividend* of five ℔ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS.

The NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, is furnishing Stamps of suitable denominations for banks, bankers and brokers, at the following discount:

4½ per cent. on $1,000 and over.
4½ per cent. on $100 to $1,000.
4 per cent. on $20 to $100.

The discount is in stamps at their face.

F. F. THOMPSON, President.
W. G. WHITE, Cashier,
No. 2 Wall-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 8,479 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 36,856 bushels Corn, 40,251 bushels Oats, 470 bushels Malt, 61 bbls. Pork.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, including Pots at $8 25@$8 50, and Pearls at $14 50@$15 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in demand and firmer. We quote: Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 15c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been less active and rather heavy. Middlings, 36c.@39c., chiefly within the range, ℔ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales, against receipts of 988 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,658
Receipts in July	36,643
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	[illegible]
Estimated stock now	[illegible]

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows:—*Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Stark A, 22c.; Lanark, 19c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 35c.; Masonville, 35c.; Canoe, 13½c. Prints—[illegible]; Amoskeag, 18c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, [illegible]; Empress Trail, $1 25; Meyer's I X L Dress, [illegible]; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. [illegible]; J. L. Standard Dress, No. 275, $32. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co. Byron and Garrote, No. 1, Double Extra, Extra and Silver Congress, [illegible]; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garrote, [illegible]. Magic Ruffles—No. 1, $6 2[illegible]. Home-Made—No. 1, [illegible]. Rubber Cravats—No. [illegible] inch, $5 57; 1-inch, $6 [illegible]; ¾-inch, $6 50; 1-inch, [illegible]. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Stark A, 20c.

EGGS—Are more plenty, and are in less request at declining prices. We quote State and Western, [illegible] 27c.; Ordinary Western, [illegible]; Western, by express, 25c.@26c.; Canadian, [illegible] ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate request to-day, and in order to realize on round lots, especially of the inferior grades, holders were obliged to make some further concessions to buyers, the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last, 7,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 60@$7 50; very poor to choice extra State, at [illegible]@$9 65, chiefly at $6 [illegible]; Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at [illegible], ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$7 50
Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to choice extra Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 370 bbls. in lots, at [illegible] for poor to good and $11@$15 50 for very good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is [illegible], including poor to very choice [illegible] ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull. [illegible] fine at $5 50@$6 50 ℔ [illegible]. Corn Meal is in limited request. [illegible] $4 65@$4 75 for Jersey, [illegible] and $5 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 225 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been inactive at former rates. Domestic Apples are in good demand and firm. Pears and Peaches are improving in quality and sell well. Blackberries are in fair demand, the supply being not as large as last week. We quote: Apples, Jersey, $3@$4; Pears, Bell, [illegible]; Pears, Sugar, $5@$6; Pears, Scuter, $4@[illegible]; Pears, Jaconelle, $7@$8 ℔ bbl.; Peaches, [illegible]; Watermelons ℔ 100, $16@[illegible]; Muskmelons, [illegible]; Raspberries [illegible]; Huckleberries, ℔ basket, 8c.@10c.; [illegible] 25c.@30c.; Blackberries, [illegible]. Dried Fruits are quiet and quotations nominal: Dried Apples, new, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, [illegible]@32c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, [illegible]; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@[illegible]; Cherries, New Pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, [illegible]; Raspberries, [illegible]@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c. ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and heavy. The principal receivers were not disposed to force sales, especially of strictly prime parcels of Spring, which were quite scarce. The demand, however, was very limited—almost exclusively for milling purposes. Prices were depressed and unsettled. Sales were reported of 22,000 bushels, including No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 95, and [illegible] ℔ bushel. Corn has been freely offered, at decidedly lower rates, yet the demand has not been active, even for export. The [illegible] circulation of telegraphic advices having been received from Liverpool reporting Mixed Corn in that market down to 26s., and these rumors tended to increase the depression here. Sales have been reported [illegible] since our last of [illegible] bushels, at 80c.@80½c. for unsound, [illegible] at 81c.@81½c., for sound [illegible] 87c. for yellow Western, and [illegible] ern, ℔ bushel. Oats have been [illegible] heavy. We quote new Chicago [illegible] waukee, at 46c.@48c.; Iowa at [illegible]@62c.; Maryland, 58c.@59c.; [illegible] 62c., ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is quiet, with small sales at 82½c.@85c., and Canadian [illegible]. Bean market is without sales. We quote: Beans, [illegible] $2 75; do. Marrows, $2 40@[illegible]@$2 10; do. mixed parcels, [illegible]; Peas, Canada, $1 20@$1 30, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request and buoyant at 70c.@$1 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand at uniform rates, including American, last year's growth, [illegible] and two years' old at 8c.@10c.; English [illegible] ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and steady, including Porto Rico at 65c.@[illegible]; [illegible] at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 47c.@[illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue [illegible]. Spirits Turpentine at 68c.@74c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$9 ℔ bbl.; Tar, [illegible] $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in fair request at buoyant prices. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 [illegible]; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 75@$2 [illegible]; bleached Winter at [illegible]; Lard Oil at [illegible]; Red Oil at [illegible]; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 [illegible] ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in demand and buoyant at 25½c.@25¾c. for Crude, 40c.@42c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The supply of Potatoes continues good, and prices are lower. There is a good demand for most kinds of vegetables, and the market is well supplied. We quote: New Potatoes, Mercers, $4 50; Jackson Whites, [illegible]; Buckeyes, $3 50; Dyckmans, [illegible]; Chilian Reds, [illegible]; White, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Turnips, White, [illegible] 100 bunches; Russia, [illegible] ℔ bbl.; Tomatoes, $1 25@$1 50 ℔ basket; Green Peas, [illegible]; String Beans, [illegible]; Long Island Cucumbers, 75c.@$1 ℔ 100; [illegible] $6@$8 ℔ bbl.; Green Corn, 75c.@$1 25 ℔ 100; Cabbages, new, [illegible] ℔ 100; Marrow Squash, $4 50 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY—The supply is more liberal, and though the demand is fair, prices are quoted lower. *Live Poultry*—Turkeys, 22c.@25c. ℔ ℔; Fowls, 22c.@25c. ℔ ℔; Spring Chickens, [illegible] ℔ pair; Geese, $2@$2 50 ℔ pair; Ducks, [illegible] ℔ pair.

PROVISIONS—There has been more inquiry for New Mess Pork, even on speculative account, and prices have recovered, closing quite heavily, though without any special pressure on the part of the principal holders to realize. Other kinds have been dull and somewhat nominal. [illegible] at $31 43@$31 62 for new Mess, closing at $31 43 cash; $29 75@$30 for old Mess; [illegible] for new Prime, [illegible] ℔ bbl. Cut Meats [illegible] at 14½c.@[illegible] Hams; sales [illegible] boxes Cumberland [illegible] Lard is advancing; sales since our last, [illegible] at 18½c.@21c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues in limited request at $16@$20 for new Plain Mess, and [illegible] for new Extra do.; [illegible] for old Extra Mess. [illegible] bbls. Tierce Beef continues [illegible]. Beef Hams are inactive, at $40 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 28c.@40c. for State, 40c.@45c. for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese continues in moderate demand at [illegible] ℔ ℔. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, remark: "The market for Butter continues in the same heavy and depressed condition, fully noted in our late reports. The total receipts for the week ending this day [illegible] packages, the great bulk of which is Western. State Butter continues in very limited supply, being still firmly held by the dairymen at rates that neither this market, nor any of the markets of the world, will be able to absorb the stock. The demand on the market still continues to be from the local trade alone, and stock accumulates. Our quotations are unchanged:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light colored, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western States—firkins, common	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market for Cheese closes dull, heavy and lower, owing to unfavorable reports from the English market, and to the decline in gold and sterling exchange. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 26,344 boxes. During the early part of the week the demand for export was quite active, and the market well cleared of desirable stock. The demand for home trade is better, and results in a considerable business. We quote:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Dairies, skimmed	[illegible]	[illegible]

RICE—Is quiet, but stiffly held. Stock, 31,604 bags, including 17,279 bags cleaned and 14,325 bags uncleaned.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, and rather heavy. Sales since our last 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@[illegible] ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars are in demand, and steady, at 14c.@17c. ℔ ℔.

STEARINE—Sales 44,000 lbs. at 20c.@22c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 81,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 15,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—The business in this line in July, Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "The increasing activity in the Tobacco market noticed in our last issue of 2d ult. was severely checked by the late war in Europe, and by purchases to some extent in New-Orleans at prices considerably under the views of holders here. From 1,800 to 1,900 hhds. were sold during last month, mostly in small lots, and at some concessions from former prices; but larger buyers are still holding out for lower rates, while receivers depend on the comparatively small quantity of really desirable quality contained in this crop, and the likelihood of a falling off in the receipts hereafter, to enable them to hold their present position. In the meantime, the reports from all sections continue highly favorable for a large and good crop, which may have considerable bearing on the future value of this staple. Most of the sales for the last two months having been made in currency, we quote in that view on an average base of 150 for gold: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; good Lugs, 5c.@7c.; common Leaf, 6c.@10½c.; medium Leaf, 9c.@14c.; good Leaf, 12c.@18c.; fine Leaf, 15c.@22c.; selections, 19c.@24c. ℔ ℔. Spanish Tobacco has been in fair request until the close of the month, when, upon the passage of the Tariff Bill, more inquiry ensued, and several lots were disposed of. The sales have been 1,500 bales Havana fillers, at 75c., 80c., 90c., 95c., $1 05, currency, duty paid, and 100 bales Havana, in bond, at 14c., gold; 362 bales Yara, assorted, half I. cut and half II cut, 80c.@90c. A steadier demand may be expected from manufacturers, but only desirable quality will receive consideration. Seedleaf has continued dull, [illegible] animate the demand. As yet but little inquiry exists, but the views of holders are for higher prices. The export trade is at a standstill, but this branch also appears more hopeful as the peace news from Europe seems more of a certainty. The sales of the month have been about 400 cases Connecticut at 16c.@35c. for Medium, and 45c.@55c. for fine; 350 cases New-York State at 7c.@18c. for running lots; 200 cases Ohio at 6c.@12c. for running lots. Manufactured Tobacco continues without change; the home trade have bought to a fair extent and at prices within our former quotations. The seizure of several lots by the Revenue Department has caused, to some extent, a want of confidence to purchase certain classes of old stocks. New work is offering freely on the market, and the fine and desirable are bringing satisfactory prices; the lower grades are selling at less than cost of manufacturing. Bonded goods have been more generally inquired for, and selling at quotations of last month. Twist and fancy grades not sought after."

WOOL—The movements in wool through the month of July Messrs. [illegible] review thus: "Soon after the commencement of the month the activity in the Wool market, and the tendency to high prices, gave way to a quiet and consequently even a depressed and unsettled state, in consequence, however, of the Tariff Bill having been postponed in the Senate until December next. [illegible] Pulled Wools are light in stock, as the season for this description has not yet begun. Foreign Fine Wools are met with but a limited demand for consumption purposes, and only little sold at prices much below cost. Foreign Low Wools have continued unchanged, on account of the insufficiency of stock [illegible]. The news from the European markets represent a depressed feeling. Little doing and the price of fine wools declined slightly in consequence, [illegible] influence on low wools, the stock of which is light. The imports of Wool into New-York [illegible] for the year 1864 were 115,000 bales, [illegible] lbs.; [illegible] the imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1865 were 29,291 bales, 33,554,349 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from January 1 to June 30, 1866, were 44,870 bales, 28,709,098 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending July 28, 1866, were 2,547 bales, 1,601,658 lbs."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York, Aug. 2, 1866.

Cents per ℔.

New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
½ and ¾ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Southern washed fleece	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
California.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, common	[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]
Pulled, fine	[illegible]
Pulled, medium	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	[illegible]
New-York City, super	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	[illegible]
Country, extra	[illegible]
Country, super	[illegible]
Country, No. 1	[illegible]
Western super	[illegible]
Western No. 1	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Cape washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 29,000 bushels Corn, part at 4¼d. ℔ bushel, in bags; [illegible] bales Cotton at [illegible] ℔ ℔. For London, [illegible] boxes Cheese, on private terms; [illegible] bushels Corn on private terms. For Cork and orders, [illegible] with Corn, at 8s. ℔ quarter. [illegible] New-York, [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE ICE WITCH. Miss Ada Webb, Miss Emma Webb, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Theresa Wood, Miss Alice Harrison, and Miss Georgie Telbin.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BLACK-EYED SUSAN, HAPPY MAN, DUMB GIRL OF GENOA, PATRICK O'CONNOR, SINGING, DANCING, MUSIC, &c., by One Hundred Volunteers.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 8. G. L. FOX AND GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

From San Domingo late intelligence is received. All resistance on the part of the few adherents of ex-President Baez has ceased and a general amnesty has been granted. The restoration of peace and public order was progressing rapidly under the administration of the Triumvirate, with the energetic coöperation of Gen. Pimental and Gen. Cabral.

The caulkers' strike in Boston has ended by the succumbing of the strikers to the terms demanded by the merchants and master workmen. The Boston *Journal* says: "It never ought to have been commenced, and this very many of the best workmen in the trade now freely admit. It was commenced in behalf of the New-York caulkers, who have always cut under the Boston caulkers, and, in this way have taken thousands of dollars' worth of work from them, and who in this very movement backed out almost as soon as the Boston caulkers struck in their behalf, and left them to fight the battle out alone."

A Cincinnati paper says: "Mong Chaw Loo has brought a suit against the Muskingum River packet *J. H. Best*, because he was refused a seat at the first table on that boat, last week, on which he was a passenger, having paid full fare—refused for being a "colored person." He lays his damages at $5,000, for "mental and bodily anguish suffered." Mong Chaw Loo is a native of Burmah, in Asia. He is about 25 years of age, and has been in this country about eight years, obtaining an education. The steamer was placed under $10,000 bonds.

A party has been organized, with a competent engineer, to make a preliminary survey of a railroad between Schenectady and Ogdensburgh, the precise route whereof is not disclosed. The *Saratogian* says: "Probably the best line would be the present one from Schenectady to Saratoga, thence along the line of the Adirondack Company's Railroad, by way of the Adirondack Iron Works. This is the most feasible route, and probably the cheapest, to reach Lake Ontario."

The State Teachers' Convention in session at Geneva, N. Y., has adopted resolutions urging the formation of County or Commissioner District Associations as auxiliary to the State Teachers' Association, the formation of academic departments in the public schools, the reduction of long sessions for young children, and commending the recently enacted laws for more normal schools and for teachers' institutes.

The published report that negroes have been kidnapped on the coast of Florida and sold to Cuba is denied at the Navy Department. In consequence of the reports the Department directed Commodore Winslow, commanding the Gulf Squadron, to make a thorough investigation of the matter, and he reports that the statements are without the slightest foundation.

Judge Hibbard, arbitrator of the mixed commission court at Sierra Leone, on the western coast of Africa, has presented to the Department of Agriculture a specimen of African tobacco, grown near the upper waters of the Niger River, nearly 500 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The leaves are of large size, and the tobacco is said to be fully equal to the best varieties cultivated in this country.

The Sailors' National Home in Quincy was dedicated on Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies. The act of incorporation establishes it for sailors, marines and others employed in the naval service of the United States without regard to the place of their enlistment. The amount raised for the object was $350,000, of which $65,000 has been expended upon the land and buildings already occupied.

We have already announced the fact stated in the following dispatch from Secretary McCulloch:

> WASHINGTON, July 30, 1866.
>
> *Hon. H. Hamlin:*
>
> The new tariff affects importations made from and after the 10th prox. Goods in bond are not affected.
>
> HUGH McCULLOCH,
> Secretary of the Treasury.

At the close of the war there was due the Government from Postmasters in the rebel States about $300,000 of ante-war balances. Of this about $150,000 have been collected at the Sixth Auditor's Office, and suits have been instituted for the recovery of about $50,000 more. This money has been paid over once before to the Confederate authorities.

The members of Gov. Burnside's staff who served with him during the war have presented him with a massive silver bowl, eighteen inches high and twelve inches wide across the top. It is very elegantly and elaborately ornamented with personal and patriotic devices, and was presented in an entirely private and informal manner.

The Secretary of the Interior has received from a gentleman in New-Jersey samples of paper manufactured from sedge grass, a grass which grows in great abundance upon all tidewater flats. The paper is very white and clear, and it is estimated that it can be manufactured for twenty per cent. less than any variety now in use.

At the meeting of the alumni of the University of Vermont at Burlington, held on Tuesday, resolutions were passed requesting Prof. George W. Benedict to complete his history of the institution, commenced several years since, and appointing a committee to aid in its publication.

A call is out for a meeting in the Second Assembly District of Rensselaer County, to appoint delegates to the Conservative Union State Convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 9th of August. The District Convention will be held at Eagle Bridge on Saturday next, Aug. 4.

A monument to the soldiers from the Town of Cranberry, N. J., who have fallen in the war, was dedicated on Wednesday. Mr. John Y. Foster, Gen. Ward, Cols. J. C. Jackson and Beaumont, with Dr. Hurt, of the *Newark Advertiser*, made addresses.

Accounts from the interior of Louisiana and Texas represent that the army worm has made its appearance, and threatens to do much injury to the growing cotton. In consequence of this intelligence there has been more firmness in the New-Orleans market.

Mr. R. H. Taliaferro, while traveling in an ambulance, was attacked near Elk Run, in Fauquier, Va., by a negro highwayman, armed with a bludgeon, who ran off after receiving two shots from Mr. Taliaferro's pistol.

The steamer *Meteor*, which was condemned by the New-York Admiralty Court as a Chilian privateer, is now at anchor in Boston harbor. Her owners have appealed from the decision, and will bring the case before the United States Supreme Court.

Another movement is making to complete the National Washington Monument, and contributions are about to be solicited.

Rev. Jeremiah Day, D. D., ex-President of Yale College, was 93 years of age July 3, 1866. He has attended seventy Yale Commencements.

The New-Orleans *Price Current* has just completed its forty-fourth year.

LOCAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, several very curious papers were read. A document which made a fierce onslaught upon homeopathic medical practitioners provoked a sharp remonstrance from Judge Bosworth, and the paper was not received by the Board. Dr. J. Walter Scott addressed the Board, proposing, as President Schultz put it, "to clear the City of cholera by contract." Dr. Parker read a note from Dr. E. P. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, contradicting the reports of cholera in that institution. Counselor Tracy informed the Board that he had been unable to find any authority for the seizure by the Board of piers in Brooklyn for Messrs. Francis Swift & Co., the night-soil contractors. Attorney Bliss read Judge Barnard's remarks, in the Supreme Court, upon the recent injunctions, and the Board greeted the gratifying language of the Judge with hearty applause.

John Donovan, Patrick Connor and Michael McGinnis were arrested by Officers Cornish and Humphrey, on Wednesday evening, on a charge of having robbed John Jones, and then thrown him into the East River at foot of Fifty-second-street. Hearing of the affair the officers hastened to the spot and found Jones struggling in the water near the pier holding on to a plank. He was rescued from his perilous position in a state of insensibility. The officers then went in pursuit of the villains, and found them in Forty-seventh-street. About an hour after Jones recovered sufficiently to identify the prisoners as the men who had robbed him. They were taken before Justice Connolly at the Fourth District Court yesterday morning and committed for trial.

Yesterday's cholera bulletins in the offices of the Board of Health exhibited twenty-four verified cases of the malady in this City and seventeen in Brooklyn. This is by far the greatest number that has yet been reported in a single day. The number of cholera cases in this City during the six days ending yesterday was 101, and in Brooklyn 77. In view of the existence of the disease in a frightful form in several of the public institutions, the Board of Health has requested the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to prohibit all further communication between the City and those institutions wherein the poison is fermenting.

A disturbance occurred near Fort Schuyler on Wednesday evening between some soldiers, who ran the guard and got drunk, and some citizens. During the row the soldiers fired into the house of Alexander Elliott, killing a woman named Ellen Hicks. The full details of the affair have not yet been made public.

The somewhat notorious suit called the Christy Will case came up in Court yesterday, before Justice Barnard, on a motion to set aside a default or inquest taken during the last term of the Circuit before Justice Grover. The proceedings yesterday were of no public interest. The decision of the Court is reserved.

At length the President of the Excise Board has received a letter from Hon. Charles P. Daly, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, setting at rest all hope which the Board may have entertained of a review of Judge Cardozo's opinion, before the time of the regular sitting of the Court, in October next.

The Special Committee of the Committee of one hundred citizens for the aid of the Portland sufferers, who visited Portland, made a report yesterday, representing the great need for help among the people of Portland. The subscription book of the Committee was announced to be still open.

Yesterday Commissioner Osborn committed John Parker, a boy, for trial on a charge of passing counterfeit $20 bills. Catharine Schonemann was committed, for trial, for passing counterfeit 50-cent currency, and James Gallagher was held for examination on a similar charge.

Mr. Edwin James, formerly a member of the London Bar, but for more than five years last past a resident of this City, yesterday appeared in the Superior Court, took the oath of allegiance and received the papers which show that he is now a citizen of the United States.

Argument in the case of Noone *vs.* The Board of Excise was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court by Mr. John McKeon. To-day Mr. Tracy, in behalf of the Board, will make his argument. The motion on the part of the plaintiff is to make a temporary injunction perpetual.

Lamirande, the French fugitive, who escaped from the United States Marshal in this City, has been arrested near Montreal, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to keep officers' attention turned in a southerly direction.

Joseph Fritz and Frank Brown, sailors, were arrested yesterday on a charge of having been participators in the murder of James Dempsey on the bark *J. Godfrey* last February. Commissioner Osborn committed them for examination.

During the month of July 28,637 alien passengers were landed at Castle Garden.

Gold was 1 ℔ cent. weaker yesterday than on Wednesday, closing at 147⅞@148 ℔ cent. Stocks continued buoyant, and the Foreign Exchanges depressed.

Breadstuffs were heavy in price, and not in much request, yesterday. There was less buoyancy in Cotton and Groceries, which attracted less attention. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork was lower, and Lard firmer. Petroleum was in demand and buoyant. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Fall Trade.—The extraordinary dull business period we have passed through, will soon be succeeded by a season which bids fair to be one of great activity in all lines. The uncertainties as to the effect in this country of the war in Europe—the uncertainty as to the action of Congress upon financial and business measures, such as the Funding Bill and the Tariff—the uncertainty as to the scope of the cholera, and the uncertainties as to many other matters of hardly less importance in their relation to commerce and trade, have acted upon us very prejudicially during the entire Summer season. They have vastly affected the Western trade, while, owing to the scarcity of money in the South, the orders from that section have been very limited, and far below what there was good reason to anticipate last Spring. From no locality have the country dealers come forward to buy as usual, and from all parts have there been complaints of dullness and stagnation. It has been hard upon those who had stocks on hand, with heavy expenses, and who are compelled to pay the enormous rents demanded in the early part of the year on business streets. But now that the war in Europe is over—now that Congress can interfere no more till next year—now that it seems as if the ravages of the cholera are to be limited, merchants look forward to the speedy approach of a better state of things. The stocks of goods in the hands of country dealers are exceedingly small, and it needs but little assurance—such assurances as are already at hand—to induce them to fill up their bare shelves as rapidly as possible. Our exports are increasing, and the West will find a greatly enlarged demand for its staples in Europe. We shall presently have definite knowledge about the magnitude of the Southern cotton crop, and though it may not be as heavy as some of the estimates made in advance, it will certainly be large enough to furnish the South with considerable ready money, which the people of that section are sure not to keep in their hands long. There is no necessity for hurrying back to the City the masses of our business men who are enjoying the country air, but it is probable they will not be long back, in the regular course of events, before they find business as brisk as during the Summer season it has been stagnant.

The Falsehood and Exaggeration of the Radical Press.

The course of the Radical press in regard to the New-Orleans riot would be more tolerable if it conveyed an impression of disinterestedness or sincerity. Considerable allowance might be made for the extravagance of an attack upon the population of a great city, if the aim clearly were to bring the population into more hearty accord with the Republic. The elevation of slaughtered negroes into martyrs might be excusable if there were any tenable ground for believing that it proceeded from a humane and an unselfish concern for an ignorant and hardly-used race. But for this charitable interpretation of the course pursued by Radical journals there is no room. It is at variance with indisputable facts, for their course is intelligible only when we start with a distinct understanding that the aim of Radical journalism is to intensify sectional bitterness, not to promote sectional harmony—to foster the feelings of anger and estrangement as between the unionists of the North and the people of the South—to aid the purposes of those who would ride into power on the strength of a pretended sympathy with the negro, and, under the plea of protecting the blacks, would subject the majority of the whites to insult and oppression.

Thus considered, the intemperate misrepresentation of affairs in New-Orleans, the unscrupulous and unjust abuse of President Johnson for his conduct in relation thereto, and the wholesale imputations upon the loyalty and humanity of the people of Louisiana, become clear to the most superficial observer. They are parts of a well-considered scheme to help the Radical Party in keeping the South out of the Union. They are a development of the policy that has for months past systematically magnified every occurence that could be made to tell against the South. They are in conformity with the tactics which have persistently ignored all evidence of returning friendliness and loyalty on the part of the South, and which, with equal persistency, have seized upon every private outrage, every act of individual wrong, every local row, as proof of the necessity of prolonging the era of military supremacy.

Nothing is too great, nothing is too small, for this purpose. The spirit which seizes upon the New-Orleans riot as a partisan godsend, and dwells with a malignant perseverance upon its every incident, does not disdain the murder of a solitary citizen. All is good fish that comes to the Radical net. All is made to render precious service to the Radical cause. The same process of perversion that represents a riot begun by negroes as a war upon the negroes, is used to convey the idea that an assault upon a loyal citizen, or a robbery from which a loyal citizen suffers, or a squabble in which a colored individual loses an eye, or a fight in which a rebel rowdy kills a Union rowdy—must be regarded as an indication of general lawlessness and disloyalty. The intention is the same in every instance. It is to keep alive ill feeling between North and South, and between races in the South, with the view of justifying the programme proposed by the Radicals.

Not a week passes without an illustration upon this head. Ere the ink is dry which accuses President Johnson of murder, tidings come of the killing of an ex-Union soldier in his bed, somewhere in Georgia. Forthwith a cry is raised for reimposing martial law upon that State, and lying homilies are preached upon the ineradicable depravity and treason of the Southern people. From another quarter we have the news that a black man has lost his life in a street brawl, of the origin of which we know nothing; and again the country is edified with dispatches touching the divine mission of the Freedmen's Bureau, as a saving agency between white wolves and black lambs.

Of course, the journals which thus pander to sectional prejudice, and feed the passions upon which the Radicals play as a key to power, take no notice of incidents and demonstrations at variance with their policy. For the manifold signs of returning reason and loyality which have been visible in the South, they have had no word of encouragement or even of recognition. There has been a plentiful record of outrage by negroes, outrage upon females, murderous attacks upon white men, and robberies without number; but our Radical cotemporaries have not been honest enough to enter these items upon the other side of the account. They have kept out of sight the dispatch from New-Orleans, stating that after the termination of the riot, the peace was a second time disturbed by negroes firing upon white citizens. We venture to say, too, that they will not indite savage articles upon the lawlessness of Philadelphia, predicated upon the doings of a couple of black cutthroats, as reported yesterday afternoon. Had the attempt at murder occurred in Charleston, and had the hired assassins been white instead of black, there would be no end to the sensational headings and essays upon the subject.

The folly of this method of ministering to partisan prejudice, is as obvious as its mischievousness. What would be thought of the Richmond editor who should gather together the details of a single month's murders in the City of New-York, and propose to hold the whole community responsible for the record? Or of the New-Orleans editor who should parade a late case of matricide in Connecticut as a proof of social disorganization in the land of steady habits? Or of the Charleston editor who should cite cases of lawlessness from the sparse settlements of Iowa or the remote region of Nevada as evidence of anarchy in the great West? He would be laughed at as a fanatic or a fool. He would be told that exceptional cases of crime prove nothing save that the millenium has not dawned upon the world. He would be reminded of the danger and injustice of hasty generalization, and would be told that, despite these drawbacks, the North and West rank on a level with the most civilized communities. Why shall we deal differently with the South? Why shall we exact from Southern cities a more profound respect for virtue and law than exists among ourselves? Why shall we erect for the Southern people a standard to which we of the North have not attained, or affirm a degree of general responsibility which in the North would be indignantly repudiated? Let it be admitted, once for always, that, apart from the rebellion, Southern citizens are neither better nor worse than Northern citizens. And let us not forget that since North and South are bound to dwell together, and to share the future together, the sooner they get back to friendly terms the better will it be for both.

English Banking.

That the operation of the English system of banking is not at all satisfactory, every day's experience proves. There must be something radically wrong and defective about it, and it has been strongly urged that either a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Committee should institute a thorough inquiry, with a view to devise and propose measures of improvement. Lately (on the 18th of July) a deputation of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, headed by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and accompanied by a number of members of Parliament, waited upon the new Chancellor of the Exchequer at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of supporting the prayer of a memorial previously presented, that an inquiry by Royal Commission should take place into the working of the Bank Act.

The statements of this deputation, especially of Mr. Dunlop, who appears to have been the spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow, and also some remarks of Mr. Disraeli, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, allow us some insight into the causes of financial troubles in England. With Mr. Dunlop's reference to Adam Smith's theory, that banking should be as free as trading, we have, for the scope of our present remarks, nothing to do. But he makes the rather interesting point that "bankers in Scotland conduct their business upon a large capital, and therefore upon a principle of safety to themselves and to the public. It is not the same in England," for "when Scotch bankers had two millions of paid-up capital, English bankers should have ten millions; but instead of that they had perhaps £500,000 paid-up capital," and that "the consequence was that when the crisis came the English banks had no capital to meet it." He claimed that banking, that is, the issue of bank notes, should be free, and not a monopoly, and that then only a result would be brought about which legislation could not accomplish. Mr. Bagley, M. P., alluded to the fact of "the rapid absorption of floating capital, which had been placed in fixed position, and which might be said to be almost irremovable," and then he said that "an act which required to be suspended continually could not be regarded as sound or satisfactory." Mr. Ackroyd, M. P., called attention to the remarkable circumstance that, while the Bank kept its rate of interest up to ten per cent., for the avowed purpose to bring a flow of gold to England, the drain of bullion to France had actally increased to £200,000 the previous week, while the rate of interest in France was but 4 per cent. "How," continued the honorable gentleman, "can we account for the fact of that sum going from a country in which money was 10 per cent. to a country in which it was 4 per cent? There is evidently some cause at work other than the rate of discount. In fact, there was a strong feeling that the mode adopted by the Bank of England to strengthen their position had a contrary effect, and confidence in our banking system has been shaken at home and abroad." Mr. Graham, M. P., asserted that "in almost every part of the country there was a feeling among the mercantile community that there was something in the machinery not working smoothly and effectually." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, after expressing himself favorably upon the proposition for a Royal Commission of Inquiry, gave it as his opinion that "the evils that we must all acknowledge to exist, the embarrassments that most of us feel, arise from deeper causes than mere banking arrangements," and that "these causes are more extensive than is generally supposed, and that "it is want of capital and not want of currency" England is suffering from. The interview shortly after terminated.

We thought this conversation important enough to give it this prominence. The Bank Act of Sir Robert Peel, passed in 1844, has often been attacked in and out of Parliament. It is said of it that instead of checking it is continually increasing the evils it was specially passed to prevent. And hence in 1847, again in 1857, and now, its operation had to be suspended. We believe that its own limitation leaves it in force for thirty years, up to 1874, but as Parliament is said to be omnipotent, it may soon coerce the Bank into accepting a vital change in its charter even before that date, liberalizing the whole banking system of England.

In our present state of civilization, bank issues—that is, a fictitious representative of money, based upon credit and confidence—is just as necessary as money itself, or food, drink and clothing. We had to multiply our means of exchange, and since bullion would not come forth in the same increased ratio as trade and manufacturing expanded, we had to create a fictitious means, and bank paper was the result. The varied, colossal enterprises of commercial and manufacturing industry depend largely for their existence and prosperity upon the maintenance, in good standing and full faith, of these fictitious bank issues, and that again depends upon a sound, rational banking system, honestly administered.

There is certainly some great advantage in the Scotch system of banking. No financial crash ever affected them, and no panic ever deprived them of the confidence of the people. The scandalous failure, some years ago, of the Western Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, does not affect our judgment, for that was afterward proven to have been a fraudulent concern from the very start, more in the nature of a Western wildcat bank than a Scotch institution. The Scotch banks do really fulfill their mission by taking up the little earnings of the laborer, farmer and small trader, and feeding with them the great industrial centres, from whom the first again derive their profits. Their dividends are small, but sure of coming; they are safe institutions, and their existence is beneficial to the community.

No such praise can be awarded to English banking. The whole world stood amazed at the recent developments of the perfect hollowness of their system. That a house like Overend, Gurney & Co. should have allowed its capital to be absorbed in worthless paper, be and continue a bankrupt for years, and yet do the business of half the world upon reputation alone, without capital, gave rise to serious thoughts as to the vaunted solidity of British bankers outside the Bank of England. That, according to Mr. Dunlop's statement, English bankers have only half a million sterling capital, where they ought to have ten millions sterling; that the Chancellor of the Exchequer admits that it is a want of capital and not of currency from which England suffers. All this confirms only what the world began to suspect after the tremendous tumble of Overend, Gurney & Co.

Not that England is poor. She is wealthy, and probably in the accumulation of the representative of wealth, money, the wealthiest nation on the globe. But Mr. Bagley certainly spoke the truth when he said that the floating capital had been absorbed in fixed positions, so as to be almost immovable. It is found in diamond mines in Brazil, in tea plantations in China, in gas and water works in Berlin, in omnibuses in Paris, in railroads all over the world, but not as banking capital at home; and it may not be far from the truth if we infer, taking this interview of the Glasgow Deputation with the British Finance Minister for our *point de départ*, that the English banking system of to-day is based upon English credit, and not upon English money.

The Position of Italy in the Great European Struggle.

Ever since the peace of Villafranca, the Italian Kingdom has been verging toward the condition of a mere Department of France. The peculiar obligation under which it lay to the French Emperor—the popular feeling that they were only prevented from being swallowed up by Austria because France was on their side—the direct influence of the French Court and French ideas—were all rapidly undermining Italian independence, and making it clear that Italy could never have a nationality, or a Constitutional Government, or free Press, or liberal Church, till she had established her nationality by her own right hand, and had maintained her freedom from the necessity of French support. The conquest of Venetia by the Italians was almost indispensable to the future of the nation, to its freedom, its dignity, safety and the development of its constitutional life. To gain Venice through French generosity, is simply to put Imperialism over the Parliamentary system, to enthrone Napoleon over the whole peninsula, to submit the Press, the people and the Church to Napoleonic ideas, which are ideas of absolutism and reaction. It was not for this that the youth of Italy pressed forward by the thousands, that all her scanty wealth was poured into the military chest, that mothers offered their sons and wives their husbands. This was not the independence for which Garibaldi left his island, and the King's son, with the commoner and peasant, bled on the heights of Custozza, and toward which all the aspirations of the nation had turned so long and eagerly. The gift of Venetia by the Tuileries—keen as must the shame of the Hapsburgs have been in their offer—must be even more bitter to the Italians in the acceptance. They know from the past what degradation is involved in future years, what obstruction of the freedom of the Press, what new liberty to lazy and plotting priests, what lowering of public morals, and what hindrance to a parliamentary and constitutional career. The code of the Tuileries must again be the code of Florence, and the Ministry of Victor Emmanuel must depend for its character on the caprices of Napoleon. Patriots, like Garibaldi and Ricasoli, must soon return to their solitudes and retirement, when Imperialism governs the Court. We cannot wonder then at the reluctance of Italy to accept the armistice. If peace come to her in this mode, the defeat of Custozza will be the worst she ever experienced—a defeat whose bitterness must be intensified by the thought of what might have been. A little greater caution; an attack on the rear of Venice with army and navy; some strategical skill instead of this fierce and brutal butting against stone walls, might have won Venitia and saved the honor and independence of Italy. That first awkward battle—like so many of ours in the early part of the civil war—would have been of no consequence to the Italian people; they would have soon recovered from it, except that it gave a pretext to Austria to withdraw with honor, and complicated the affair by making France the possessor of what Italy regards as her own.

Italy of course would not have the folly to contend with France and Austria. She must sooner or later accept the French offer, whatever that may be. If Prussia consents to the armistice she must. And then comes the fatal bargainings over Venetia. Napoleon of course does not give away a splendid province for nothing. He must have something—who can tell what? Perhaps the Island of Sardinia, which would not be so bad a result, but perhaps also the re-invigorating the power of the Pope; new guarantees for his temporal power, or new territories to be added to his States. And beyond all this, are the more intangible and equally dangerous compensations, to be demanded in French influence and "Napoleonic ideas."

The present aspect of the great European question does not certainly look favorable to Italy, or to the cause of progress and liberty in Southern Europe. But the possible combinations are many and startling in such events as these. Perhaps Prussia's ambition is not yet satiated, and her armies will not stop till another great battle is fought before Vienna; then Italy must stand by her ally, and the war goes on. It might be among the chances that France should side with Austria, and strike for the Rhine Provinces; renewing even with Russia, the old coalition which struggled so long against Prussia in the days of Frederick the Great. Then Italy must contend with two enemies for her independence.

The more probable event, however, is that Prussia will be content with what she has, having absorbed nearly half Germany, and that Italy will accept Venetia and the Quadrilateral on a compensation to French ambition.

Against Maximilian.—If anybody should at any time entertain the idea of getting up fillibustering expeditions against Maximilian, they had better understand beforehand what would be the nature of the work necessary for success—even if the Government were not to interfere at all in their operations. Expeditions such as those of former days—like that of Walker in Nicaragua, or that of Lopez in Cuba—would not amount to anything at all in this case. The thirty thousand European troops (to say nothing whatever of the native Imperialists) in Maximilian's service could not be beaten by a few thousand loosely organized fillibusters, or destroyed in a single campaign; fortified places like Vera Cruz, Puebla and the City of Mexico could not be reduced in a week, or in any other way than through a regular siege by a heavy force; and a country so large as Mexico, with so many well-garrisoned points, would require systematic and properly directed military movements upon a large scale to be of any avail. In fact, to effect anything at all against Maximilian, a well-organized force would be required, at least 50,000 strong—so organized as to operate either in corps or in mass, and so commanded as to give full effect to their strength. They would need to take with them siege trains, as well as light artillery, cavalry horses and supplies. They would have to establish depots, and would have to make provision for being constantly reinforced. In fact, nothing less than a large and well-appointed army could do anything in Mexico but play the ridiculous. Neither need the fillibusters expect, or at least they would not get, much in the way of effective aid from the native Mexicans. Republicans they may be, but fit soldiers for the kind of work before them they are not. For guerrilla warfare, or minor operations on the front or on the flanks of an army, they are admirable; but for systematic, disciplined, continuous fighting in mass against a regular army, such as that in Maximilian's service, they have never shown their capacity. It is hardly worth while for Gen. Lew. Wallace or any other General to talk about driving Maximilian out with a few thousand American troops.

The New Financial Scheme of the Canadian Government.

Seven years ago, Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister of Canada, introduced into the Legislative Assembly of the Province a measure transferring the power of issuing currency notes from the chartered banks to a Bureau of the Government; the principle of the proposed scheme being essentially the same as that subsequently introduced here by Mr. Chase, with the difference, of course, that in Canada there existed, at the date named, no necessity for any extra paper issue, and the Minister was thus supposed to be quite able to provide for the redemption of his notes in specie. The measure, as then proposed, was not received with such favor as would have justified its being pressed to a vote. The same Minister, however, is once again in power. He finds himself, in view of the military expenditures of the year, and in view of the Federal Union of British America, compelled to become a borrower to such an extent as would make it hazardous to place his loan at this crisis in the British Money Market. Mr. Galt, therefore, proposes to revive his scheme of 1859 in a modified shape—to become, if not a banker, an issuer of notes; and the measure now before the Provincial Parliament takes, summarily, this form: The Governor-in-Council is to authorize the issue of provincial notes, payable on demand, of such denominations as may be determined upon, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, and to reissue the same. These notes are to be a legal tender, and are to be redeemable in specie on presentation at offices to be established at Montreal and Toronto, according as they may be made payable. At the same time, the Government may enter into arrangements with the chartered banks of the Province for the surrender of their power to issue notes on or before the 1st January, 1868; and in compensation for the same, an annual sum not exceeding five per cent. upon the amount of their circulation, as established by their monthly return upon 30th April last, is to be payable to each bank so surrendering its power and redeeming its circulation, until the expiration of its charter; and the Receiver-General is to exchange the provincial debentures now held by the banks, in accordance with the provisions of their respective charters for provincial notes.

On the banks entering into this arrangement with the Government, provision is made for the gradual surrender of their power to issue notes, extending over a period not exceeding twelve months. But in case of a gradual surrender, the exchange of provincial notes for provincial debentures, held under existing charters, is to be made only in equal proportion to the amount of notes actually redeemed, as shown by monthly returns.

Banks surrendering their power to issue notes are to make a weekly return of the notes redeemed and those outstanding. The compensation authorized is to be paid half-yearly upon the amount redeemed, computing from average of weekly returns for the half year until the amount redeemed shall equal nine-tenths of the circulation.

The sum in specie to be held for the redemption of provincial notes, is fixed at 20 per cent. upon the amount outstanding so long as the whole amount in circulation does not exceed $5,000,000. For any additional amount of notes in circulation beyond $5,000,000, so long as the whole amount shall not exceed $10,000,000, 25 per cent. must be held in specie; for any excess over $10,000,000, but not exceeding $15,000,000, 33⅓ per cent.; and for any excess over $10,000,000, 50 per cent. on the excess must be held in specie, but provincial debentures are to be issued against provincial notes to the full extent by which specie held in reserve fails to cover the whole amount of the notes in circulation.

This, in brief, is Mr. Galt's financial project. It simply contemplates the gradual withdrawal of the power of issuing notes from the existing chartered banks, and the empowering of the Government to meet its fiscal necessities by its local credit, instead of resorting to a foreign or British loan. The scheme will meet with powerful opposition. But the Government are strong enough to carry their measure if they so resolve.

Military Rule.—We must praise Gen. Grant for the great indisposition he exhibits to authorize the use of military force in any case against the jurisdiction of the civil power, or where ordinary law can in any way be brought to bear. When appealed to recently to station a military force at Annapolis, in Maryland, for the protection of the negroes against the civil tribunals of the State, on the ground that the decisions of the regular Courts were unsatisfactory, he very quickly declined to authorize such a measure, and gave some decisive reasons for his course. Subsequently, we are told, he spoke very hopefully concerning the condition and prospects of the freedmen, pronouncing his belief that time will bring with it the full fruition of their newly acquired liberty; and arguing that while anxious they should obtain all their rights as freemen, any unnecessary interference by the military with the civil authorities would not only tend to embitter the whites against the Government, but delay the consummation of that harmony between the races so much to be desired. Gen. Grant evidently appreciates the philosophy of liberty as well as the spirit of the American people. He knows that there is danger to public freedom in military power, and that its exercise should be as brief and limited as possible. He understands that so great a work as the securing of perfect justice to an entire race lately enslaved cannot be brought about in a day. He knows how necessary patience is to success in assailing an enemy's stronghold, and how important a part it must play in civil as well as in military movements. He sat down (though always working) in front of Richmond for a year, though men less great might have made a hundred impetuous attacks, which would probably have resulted in fatal loss and final defeat. He is no more willing now than then to use his army in constant assaults, at the desire of zealots, when he sees that great causes are in operation, which in reasonable time will bring about better results with smaller losses.

The Origin and Promoters of Secession.—Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has written, as our readers will have seen, a very frank, manly, sensible letter. He has the sense to see, what many Union men are too obtuse to perceive, that the Vice-President of the Confederate Government has no business to appear in a Union Convention. And yet Mr. Stephens is a sincere, honest man. He was educated up to secession, and, if needs be, to rebellion. He was frantically blinded by the heresies of his section and class. Now, that the question has been fought out and its unsoundness proven, Mr. Stephens is satisfied and desires to return to the Union, bringing, it must be confessed, "fruits meet for repentance." We do not distrust Mr. Stephens. We have no doubt that his whole soul is enlisted in the cause of a speedy, full and perfect restoration of the Government under the Constitution. But nevertheless we should regret to see the Vice-President of a rebel Government in a Union Convention. Nor, left to his own judgment of what is best, would Mr. Stephens have thought of it. The mischievous suggestion came from a man who is "in everybody's mess and nobody's watch."

But there are things in Mr. Stephens' letter worth remembering. He says that he exerted himself, in 1860, to avoid the war:

> "This I did, too, while many of those now so clamorous for what they call 'the Union cause,' were giving encouragement, at least, to the extreme men at the South, by clearly and decidedly intimating, if not fully expressing, a perfect willingness on their part that 'the Union might slide,' if the people of the South so willed it. I was even taunted with endeavoring to hold our people on to a Union that was no longer cared for by leading men of the dominant party at the North."

We all know how true this is. Nor was the encouragement to secession referred to by Mr. Stephens, confined to the party which the *Daily News* represented. The *Tribune* was the organ of another extreme party which "fanned the embers" of secession. Mr. Greeley himself was the earnest, outspoken, defiant champion of secession. The Slave States, he proclaimed, had a right to secede—a right derived from the Declaration of Independence. Whenever, said Mr. Greeley, Slave States make up their minds to go out of the Union they possess the right to do so, and there is no authority in the Government to hinder or restrain them.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, says that his State stood firmly against secession until Mr. Toombs read editorials from the *Tribune* vindicating the right of secession.

Mr. Stephens pleads this fact in explanation and extenuation of his course. If leading men of the dominant party of the North no longer cared for the Union, why should he be blamed for "letting it slide?"

The Paris Exposition.

We call attention to the following correspondence and circular from the Imperial Commission in regard to an interesting feature in the forthcoming Exhibition at Paris, which, we trust, will be heartily responded to by every one who may be able to contribute anything to this *Diorama Végétal*.

Very many such specimens as are here called for may be found in the hands of private individuals interested in the study of natural history, as well as treasured up by our different scientific societies throughout the country, and they may certainly be made to serve the great purposes of science far more widely, if sent to this great Exposition, than they ever can in the more limited spheres where they now are. If they are withheld, it ought to be for some better reason than because *the Prince Imperial is President of the Commission*, or because *the French troops are not withdrawn from Mexico.*

FROM MR. BECKWITH TO MR. DERBY.

It is proposed to form a diorama in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of drawings, and especially photographic pictures of remarkable, curious, useful or interesting vegetations of which living specimens cannot be obtained; also, pictures of the situation, landscape or scenery where they are produced.

You will learn from the letter of Mr. Le Play that any contributions of specimens, or pictures from individuals or societies, which will aid him in this department, will be gratefully received and duly noticed in the proceedings, and I think it not unlikely you may meet with parties who may be able and desirous to make such contributions.

MR. LE PLAY TO COMMISSIONER BECKWITH.

Mons. Commissioner:

I have the honor to inclose you herewith a circular relative to the formation of a diorama, which we desire to have at the Universal Exposition of 1867, and which is intended to represent the most remarkable vegetations on the globe with the scenery by which they may be surrounded.

I hope, Mr. Commissioner, that you will, as soon as possible, bring the subject matter of this circular to the notice of your countrymen, who may be able to coöperate in the organization of this *Diorama Végétal*, either by making themselves, or causing to be made, photographic representations of such objects, or by soliciting the forwarding of specimens of this description, as gratuitous contributions, from the different scientific institutions of your country.

The Imperial Commission would desire above all things to obtain the exact reproduction of the scenery and of the vegetations, the most curious of the Antilles, of Cochin China, of China, of Austria, of Oceanica, of California, &c.

Special mention will be made of the persons or the institutions that will furnish, gratuitously, such pictures or such information as will contribute to the success of this enterprise, the principal object of which is to diffuse a large amount of new and useful ideas among all classes of society.

CIRCULAR.

On the means of obtaining, by the use of photography, the necessary contributions for the formation of a diorama representing the most remarkable scenery and vegetations on the globe.

The Imperial Commission, in organizing the Exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent, as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited here, living, with their development complete and in their natural positions, on account of the great distance from their native country. It proposes, therefore, to establish in the garden devoted to international exposition of horticulture, a diorama, showing under its characteristic aspect the vegetation of the principal climates of the globe.

In order to make this exhibition instructive, the Imperial Commission will be obliged to exact every possible guaranty of the artistic and scientific exactness of these contributions. Among the visitors, who will come from all parts of the world, each one will desire to see faithful representations of the plants of his own country, and each picture will thus be submitted, continually, to a severe examination, which will establish its fidelity. The public will examine with great interest this abridgment of the vegetable world, this truthful lesson in botanical geography, all embraced in a single *coup d'œil*.

To make this more complete, it is desirable to exhibit these specimens of vegetation in their natural con[illegible]ions; isolated as well as in groups, and to select for the reproduction of the remarkable scenery, the point of view, as well as the optical effects under which the perspective and the details of the objects may be seen with the greatest distinctness.

Photography, which seizes its subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guaranty of exactness and of fidelity which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and these photographs are the materials, precisely, which the Imperial Commission will receive with gratitude from all persons who will kindly aid them in this portion of their labors, and it will make a special mention in its reports of the names of all contributors.

Slanderous Reports.

We have taken no notice of the paragraphs current in some of the newspapers ascribing misconduct to the Collector of the Port in the disposal of warehouse and other patronage connected with his department of the public service, because we have regarded them as the promptings merely of personal or political disappointment. Mr. SMYTHE has long been known to the business community of this City as an upright and enterprising business man, whose name has never yet been associated with anything that was not perfectly honorable and straightforward. And aside from this general reputation, which is quite sufficient to offset any disparaging rumors of the kind referred to, we are assured on the best authority that the Collector has neither sold nor bartered anything, but has made such arrangements for the dispatch of business in all departments of the Custom-house as will afford the most ample facilities to the mercantile community and best meet the requirements of the public service. The rumors referred to are without the slightest foundation.

Political Results of the War in Germany.

The astounding victories of the Prussians have awakened a series of complaints in Southern Germany which will probably lead to important results. Especially is this the case in Bavaria and Austria. We translated but the other day an article from the *Augsburg Gazette*, always a warm and even zealous defender of Austria, complaining bitterly of the course of the Austrian Government. We have since commented upon the importance of this dissatisfaction, drawn forth by the straits in which Austria now finds herself. A similar article appears in the same journal of the 13th July, in which such sentences occur as these:

> Two words characterize official Austria: *Too late!* The war against Prussia ought to have been waged in 1863, under the fresh influence of the Congress of Sovereigns, (at Frankfort in that year,) now the time was the most unfavorable. True, we have been forced to fight, but everything was done too late; the advance, the concentration, even the alliance with the States adhering to the *Bund*, whose slowness will also receive sorrowful celebrity. The cession of Venetia comes also *post festum*. Three years ago we could have got a heavy price for it. Our left flank would have been free, and we might, perhaps, have won an ally in Italy. Now, this heavy sacrifice comes far too late to benefit us any. *And yet, nothing would be lost, and everything might be well again, if we had a Government whose capacity were proportionate to the necessities of the moment.* * * * *The people are ready for every sacrifice, but they want the rights which are kept from them. Hungary must be satisfied, representatives of the people must be called together, a constitutional Government must be instituted, before the people can be called upon for any sacrifice.* * * * Of SCHMERLING's administration his enemies used to say that he understood nothing but to lead Austria to Frankfort—the present Cabinet has led us to Koniggratz."

These are strong words and they must depict in an eminent degree the condition and temper of the Austrian populations, since that champion of the Hapsburgs, the *Augsburg Gazette*, allows them a prominent place in its columns. But we have other signs of the same tendency. During the week succeeding the great battle of Koniggratz the town council of Salzburg, by an unanimous vote, passed an address to the Emperor, assuring him of their readiness to sacrifice everything in this emergency to retrieve the lost grandeur of Austria, but winding up with the "humble prayer" that the Emperor might call around him the direct representatives of the people to assist him by their deliberation, to strengthen him by their confidence and by the direct connection of the people with the Government. This from an official body of so loyal a Province as Salzburgh, is surely indicative of the general feeling prevalent in Austria.

But not in Austria only. Throughout the middle States of Germany the same feeling prevails. In the same paper of the 12th of July, there is another leading article saying that "for years the monarchical principle in the small States has not been so undermined as within the last months and weeks." It adds that "public opinion, which knows no subtle distinctions, charges everything upon the Government, their little jealousies and their selfishness, with which they strive to overreach each other." And it says further that, "*under these circumstances it is the democracy alone that sees its harvest blooming.*" And in another editorial, on the 10th of July, the *Augsburg Gazette* allows a contributor to say:

> "We shall be losers whichever may win in consequence of the ridiculous confusion brought about by dynastic interests. *But this shows again that the people alone have the power to constitute a free and united Fatherland.*" * * * "The policy of fear which has kept the people under and confined them in their inactivity, is the main cause of the present misfortune. Only the self-action of the people can form a national counterpoise to dynastic interests." * * * "So long as the people fail to see that they must take their interests into their own hands, they will have to bear the consequences of their own indifference; *for it is to this that a wise Providence has given us Governments by the grace of God, to have this conviction whipped into us.*"

In the course of the article the author further says:

> "Northern Germany has become our South of the North American States; the Prussian Junkers, like American slaveholders, want to make their will the law of the nation; like them they have prepared themselves for years, conspired with all foreign enemies, and have driven their people into civil war. Will the justice of history execute also here her office of revenge? True, *we have not at our service the powers of a Republic*, we have no Democratic Governments like LINCOLN, under whose banners the people can safely gather, because they know that all their sacrifices are to their own interests, where every defeat urges on to renewed exertion; but if Germany shall come out of this contest crippled, *then Monarchy has dug its own grave*, and even the Prussia of Hohenzollein, if it wins, will finally perish through the excess of its own evil principle."

All these signs of a change in German public sentiment point to one and the same thing. When people who have up to this period been the staunchest props of crowned heads and their perverse policy, begin to talk of the "grave of monarchy," to speak in irony and derision of "Governments by the grace of God," call upon the people to "take their interests into their own hands," assert with emphasis that "the people alone can form a free and united fatherland," and warmly extol the superiority of democratic government and republican America; when a paper like the *Augsburg Gazette* for days in succession gives especial prominence to such sentiments, then certainly we must take it for granted that they mean something. We think that we can discern that something to be a fixed determination that rather than be Prussian, they would prefer to be republican Germans; that if their present Governments, Kings, Grand Dukes, and all the other motley crowd of Princes, owing to the jealousies and the cross-purposes of selfish ambition so prevalent among these petty sovereigns, cannot defend them against Prussia and Prussian absorption, then they would choose to do away with them altogether, and try their own hand at governing themselves.

Mark, it is not the old Democratic, revolutionary element that has now become the mouthpiece of this tendency. That, with all its crotchets of impracticabilities, has long since died out or exists only in such reduced proportion as to be almost unworthy of notice. It is now the substantial portion of the people in Southern Germany who have thus suddenly changed their tone, not, probably, because they love Democracy better, but because they hate Prussia more than they love their own monarchies, the utter inefficiency and worthlessness of whose Government the present time has most convincingly proven.

But we are not over sanguine; and we do not think that an united Republican Germany will be suddenly plunged into existence. Still the ruling Kings and Kaisers will not remain deaf to these increasing manifestations of dissatisfaction; their governments will hereafter be conducted upon a broader basis, and with an enlarged participation of the people, gradually developing genuine representative institutions, educating the people up to trust to themselves, and to take the initiative, instead of, as heretofore, depending in everything upon their rulers, with independent local self-government in matters of local concern. These reforms, together with a considerable reduction of the number of German Sovereigns will undoubtedly be gratifying results of the war. For a time they may satisfy the Germans, but once familiarized with the duties and responsibilities of popular government, and experiencing the benefit of this, as it were, halfway station on the road from Monarchy to Republicanism, their eyes will more and more be fixed upon the bright example of America, and the question will be asked and perhaps affirmatively answered: Why cannot Germany also have a government without King or Kaiser?

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—The new Irish drama of "Shamus O'Brien" works admirably. The attendance is large, the applause hearty. The drama is admirably placed upon the stage, and is by far the most effective of any production in which Mr. BRYANT has yet appeared.

WINTER GARDEN.—The last opportunities of seeing Mr. BROUGHAM in his jolly burlesque of "Columbus" are well improved by the public. The same programme is announced for to-night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. GROVER has made two important changes in the business of the "Ice Witch." MARK SMITH has been relieved by Mr. LAMB, which is not a change for the better. MARK is about commencing a starring tour, and LAMB assumes the *rôle* of *Suora* without the requisite rehearsal. He is not good. A beautiful and most novel tableau has been adopted, instead of the bungling *finale* heretofore given. As an exponent of the capabilities of artistic endeavor, we have rarely seen it equaled. The dancing of Miss THERESA WOOD has become a marked and pleasing feature at this theatre—a feature well deserving the recognition it receives.

OLD BOWERY.—The bill at the Old Bowery to-night is simply immense. Look at it.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—While Mr. BARNUM is preparing for his trip to Europe as Commissioner from Connecticut, the FOXES are playing with great success in the jolly pantomime of "Jack and Gill." We make no detailed mention of the curiosities, but they are all there.

TERRACE GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS announces his regular orchestral concert at Terrace Garden for this evening.

MENDELSSOHN UNION.—The annual moonlight excursion of the Mendelssohn Union was a great success. The cheerful party left at 6 P. M. and returned the next day at 3:30 A. M. To Mr. HARRISON, of Irving Hall, the Union was largely indebted for its success.

THE SUSPENSION RAILWAY.—In compliance with a memorial signed by a number of prominent citizens and tax-payers, the Common Council have granted permission to Messrs. APPLETON, VIBBARD, MURRAY and associates to erect an experimental suspension railway on Greenwich-street. The memorialists recount the efforts made by sundry parties to secure the right of road on Broadway, the evil effects that would ensue upon the success of such an attempt, the advantages of an air line, and the great faith they personally place in the ultimate success of a road such as they propose erecting. Having obtained the desired permission, stipulating at the time to make such pecuniary arrangement with the representatives of the people as will be equitable in case of success, and also, to remove at their own expense the material if the project should fail, the memorialists place before the public a detailed description of the line they will at once erect, a synopsis of which will be of interest to our readers.

Iron columns with a base of three feet will be placed at the edge of the gutters, the lower end being set in heavy masonry; the top spreading outward a foot on either side. These columns, standing at intervals of fifteen or twenty feet, are to be connected by flattened arches, the iron rails resting upon them. No flooring will be needed between the parallel rails, as no provision will be made for horses, or foot passengers, so that the light will no more be intercepted than it now is by the lamp posts and awning supports. It is not proposed to propel the cars by locomotive, but by means of an endless chain or rope passing over pullies, the rope being worked by a stationary engine. It is said and believed that the light cars used will be perfectly under control, being started and stopped at will, and in less time than is now needed in starting or stopping an omnibus. The stationary engine, or Croton power, will be placed at the head of the line, affording an easy and economical mode of circulation, the line coming down on one and going up on the other side of the street.

It is intended to make the material structure not only useful but ornamental, and the encouragement, official and private, extended to the gentlemen enlisted in the enterprise induces them to enter upon their labor with confidence and zeal. Passengers can reach the cars by flights of steps at any desired corner, or it may be deemed better, if the line works well, to arrange with houses at the corners for depots on the second story.

The crush and jam which render our public highways almost impassable, make it incumbent upon us to do something, and the public will learn with gratitude that at last an attempt is to be made by our own citizens to meet and overcome the difficulty and to abate the nuisance.

THE WEST INDIES.

Cessation of Hostilities in San Domingo—An Amnesty Granted—Yellow-fever and Small-pox at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 28.

The Spanish steamer *Barcelona* arrived yesterday from St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. Concerning the latter place the Government has officially announced the fact that hostilities with the rebel Generals had ceased, by virtue of an agreement with them. By a decree of the 22d of June, the Government had granted a general amnesty to all the dissedents who had sustained the Government of Gen. BAEZ, and every General or other officer who, knowing of the existence of this decree, does not submit to it, will be considered as a traitor, and prosecuted and punished as such.

The Ecclesiastical Governor of the Archbishopric, appointed by His Holiness the Pope, had arrived on the 4th. The 11th was the first anniversary of the day the Spaniards left the capitrl.

The following appears in the *Monitor* of the 7th:

"The citizen Gen. PEDRO A. PIMENTEL, after having contributed at Santiago in taking all the measures conducive to consolidate peace and public order, had left about the end of June for the Northern frontier towns, with the intention of clearing out all the bad elements created there by the policy of Ex-President BAEZ, accompanied by Gens. MANZNETA, POLANCO, ADON and GUZMAN, at the heads of several bodies of troops.

Gen. JOSE MARIA CABRAL was at last accounts at San Juan, about to leave for Cilao, where it appears affairs are still in a bad state, to unite with Gen. PIMENTAL and coöperate with him and the other members of the Triumvirate to the definite consolidation of public order in those Provinces.

The First Agricultural of Porto Rico was inaugurated there on the 1st of July.

The *Eco del Comercio*, speaking of the small pox at Ponce, says that it spread in a frightful manner, and in one ward of the town there was scarcely a house without several cases.

There have been twenty-eight cases of yellow fever and fifty-eight of small pox at Havana during the month of June, as officially reported in the *Gazette*.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERY.

Arrest of the Forger and Recovery of the $50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 2.

A week or ten days since a forged check for $50,000 was paid at the First National Bank. To-day the forger was captured at the depot on his arrival from Baltimore, with the entire amount of plunder in 5-20 bonds. He had in the interval married a wife in Baltimore, and came thus far on his bridal trip.

Large Fire at Pithole, Penn.—The Loss $150,000.

OIL CITY, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 2.

A fire at Pithole last night destroyed ten thousand barrels of oil, and engines, tanks, &c., to the amount of $150,000. The United States Company's loss is $80,000.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH

London Dates to Wednesday, August 1.

The Cable Working well and the Signals Perfect.

Messages Transmitted at the Rate of More than Twelve Words Per Minute.

The Transmission of the Message to the Queen.

A Banquet on the Steamship Great Eastern.

Business for the Cable in the City of New-York.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

CONSOLS close at 88¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales are: United States Five-twenties, 68¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 64@65.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

COTTON.—The market to-day has ruled steady. Sales 10,000 bales.

The Atlantic Cable Working Well—Signals Perfect.

HEART'S CONTENT, Wednesday, Aug. 1.
Via ASPY BAY, Thursday, Aug. 2.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

We are now receiving messages through the Atlantic Cable at the rate of over twelve and a half words per minute.

All the electricians are delighted with the perfectly distinct character of the signals through the cable.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

Dispatch from Cyrus W. Field.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Tuesday, July 31.

The President's message to the Queen, containing seventy-seven words, passed through the Atlantic Cable in eleven minutes, and was delivered to the Queen almost immediately.

The *Great Eastern* is now firing a salute in honor thereof.

The celebration in honor of the successful laying of the cable is being held at Valencia, Ireland, this afternoon.

The *Albany* and *Terrible* leave here to-morrow morning for the spot where the cable of last year was lost.

The *Great Eastern* and *Medway* will follow in about one week.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

The President's Reply.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Tuesday, July 31.

The President's reply to Queen VICTORIA's congratulatory message was received here at 3:42, Greenwich time, and acknowledged from Osborne Palace at 5 P. M., or one hour and eighteen minutes after its reception here.

A Royal salute was fired in honor of it by the *Great Eastern*, and the American flag hoisted on the telegraph building.

Message from C. W. Field to the Mayor of New-York.

His Honor the Mayor received the following dispatch yesterday:

HEART'S CONTENT, July 29, 1866.

To the Mayor of New-York:

I congratulate you most heartily on the telegraphic union of Europe with the great commercial City of New-York. We shall be happy to forward to the Lord Mayor of London any message that you may think best to send in answer to his communication.

C. W. FIELD.

To which the Mayor replied as follows:

Cyrus W. Field, Heart's Content:

Accept my hearty congratulations. Thanks also for your offer. My message to Lord Mayor of London was dispatched before receipt of this.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

A Banquet on the Great Eastern.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Tuesday, July 31.

A grand banquet came off last night on board the *Great Eastern*, Capt. ANDERSON presiding. One hundred guests were present, including the officers of the cable fleet, CYRUS W. FIELD, Esq., Mr. CANNING, Prof. THOMPSON, Mr. GOOCH, M. P., Prof. WILLOUGHBY SMITH, Prof. COLBETT, Captains HALPIN, MORIARTY, PROWSE, BOTT, HAMILTON, HERITAGE, HARRIS, J. C. DEAN, GEO. W. DEAN, of the United States Coast Survey, B. SMITH, Hon. B. J. PINSENT, of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, and Hon. Mr. WYATT. Speeches of congratulation were made by Messrs. FIELD, SMITH, CANNING, ANDERSON, GOOCH and several others, and the company adjourned about midnight.

Cable Business.

There were twelve messages received at the New-York Telegraph Office for Europe yesterday, (Thursday,) for which the sum of $1,313 in gold was paid.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2.

THE NEW-ORLEANS RIOT.

The following are copies of dispatches from the President to Federal and State officers in New-Orleans, and from those officers to the President, including a telegram from Gen. SHERIDAN, all having reference to the convening of the Convention in New-Orleans, and the disturbances in that city. None of these communications have been published before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, July 28.

His Excellency Gov. Wells, New-Orleans, La.:

I have been advised that you have issued a proclamation convening the Convention elected in 1864. Please inform me under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28, 1866.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President United States:

Your telegraph is received. Have not issued a proclamation convening the Convention of 1864. This was done by the President of that body, by virtue of a resolution adjourning the Convention subject to his order, and, in that case, authorizing him to call on the proper officer to issue writs of election in unrepresented parishes. My proclamation is in response to that call, ordering an election on the 3d day of September. As soon as vacancies can be ascertained an election will be held to fill them, when the entire State will be represented.

Your obedient servant.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Aug. 1.

To Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant-Governor, or Andrew J. Herron, Attorney-General, New-Orleans, La.:

Were the civil authorities, State or Federal, conferred with by Gen. BAIRD before he declared martial law? Could not the civil authorities, State and Federal, enforce the law and preserve order with the aid of the military, and without the necessity of martial law?

I hope that order has been restored and the riot not as disastrous as represented.

Please show this dispatch to Gen. BAIRD.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

In order that the following from Gen. SHERIDAN be fully understood, it should be stated that he was absent from New-Orleans when the disturbances commenced in that city.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1—1:30 P. M.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

You are doubtless aware of the serious riot which occurred in this city on the 30th. A political body, styling itself the Convention of 1864, met on the 30th for, as it is alleged, the purpose of remodelling the present Constitution of the State. The leaders were political agitators and revolutionary men, and the action of the Convention was liable to produce breaches of the public peace. I had made up my mind to arrest the head men if the proceedings of the Convention were calculated to disturb the tranquility of the Department, but I had no cause for action until they committed the overt act. About forty whites and blacks were killed, and about 160 wounded. Everything is now quiet, but I deem it best to maintain a military supremacy in the city for a few days, until the affair is fully investigated. I believe the sentiment of the general community is great regret at this unnecessary cruelty, and that the Police could have made any arrest they saw fit without sacrificing lives.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. Commanding.

THE NEW BOUNTY.

In making application to the Second Auditor's Office for the additional bounty provided for certain heirs of deceased soldiers, the form of application will be the same as heretofore used in applying for arrears of pay and bounty, with the exceptions that the number of the proviso settled should always be given, and it should be stated that the application is made to recover the additional bounty provided by the 12th and 13th sections of an act of Congress, chapter 178, July 28, 1866.

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

A special order from the War Department refers the recent Act for the Equalization of Bounties to Major-Gen. CANBY, United States Volunteers; Brevet Major-Gen. BARNES, Surgeon United States Army, and Brevet Major-Gen. BUCHANAN, Colonel of the First United States Infantry, in order that they may prepare and submit rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The President and Secretary MCCULLOCH have determined that for some time to come no appointment of a successor to Hon. F. CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, shall be made. The Deputy Collector, H. R. HURLBURT, is discharging the duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

THE DUTY ON RAIL IRON.

It does not seem to be generally understood by importers that the Secretary of the Treasury long ago decided that rails and other manufactures of iron by the Bessimer process are liable to steel duties—the said process changing, in fact, the iron into a metal so clearly resembling steel in all particulars as to defy the most experienced judges to detect the difference.

A LAW OF 1863 RESTRICTING THE APPOINTING POWER.

A "Rider" was tacked on an Army Appropriation Bill, approved Feb. 9, 1863, which seems to have been entirely overlooked heretofore in the Departments, and singularly enough was never referred to in the recent debate in Congress on the proposition to regulate and restrict the appointing power of the President. This law has been brought to the notice of the President, and of course will govern him in cases to which it is applicable. Section two of that act provides, an act making appropriations for the support of the army, &c.

SEC. 2. That no money shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States to any person acting or assuming to act as an officer, civil, military, or naval, as salary in any office, which office is not authorized by some previously existing law, unless when such office shall be subsequently sanctioned by law. Nor shall any money be paid out of the Treasury as salary to any person appointed during the recess of the Senate to fill a vacancy in any existing office, which vacancy existed while the Senate was in session, and is by law required to be filled, by and with advice and consent of the Senate, until such appointee shall have been confirmed by the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President, to-day, made the following appointments, viz.:

Monroe Young, Collector of Customs, District of Frenchmen's Bay, Maine; Charles H. Hildreth, Surveyor of Customs, Gloucester, Mass.; N. Martin Curtis, Collector of Customs, Oswegothic; Sylvester Birdsall, Surveyor of Customs, Camden, N. J.; Wm. L. Ashmore, Collector of Customs, Burlington, N. J.; Harry R. Coggshall, Assessor Fifth District of Pennsylvania; Edward Wallice, Naval Officer, Philadelphia; Wm. F. Johnston, Collector of Customs, Philadelphia; Albert Sloanaker, Collector First District of Pennsylvania; E. Reed Meyer, Surveyor of Customs, Philadelphia; Thomas Jones, Jr., Assessor Eighteenth District of Ohio; John Atkinson, Collector of Customs, Port Huron, Mich.; James J. Langdon, Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Ill.; Richard J. Howard, Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis, Mo.; John W. Stewart, Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Iowa; John W. Bennett, Surveyor of Customs, St. Marys, Md.; Benj. Foxwell, Surveyor, of Customs, Clewellinsburgh, Md.; Henry G. Hagen, Supervising Inspector; H. C. McCaulley, Justice of the Peace, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Snyder, Surveyor of Customs, Gercomico, Va.; John Reed, Collector Fourth District, North Carolina; Jas. L. Barnwell, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.; Robt. M. King, Collector of Customs, St. Marys, Ga.; Wm. Q. Smith, Surveyor of Customs, Selma, Ala.

JOHN H. PETERSON has been appointed Postmaster at Woodstown, N. J., *vice* Mr. BARTON, deceased. The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: THOS. JONES, Jr., Assessor, Eighteenth District, Ohio; JOHN W. STEWART, of Davenport, Collector, Second District, Iowa, and H. R. COGGESHALL, of Germantown, Assessor, Fifth District, Pennsylvania.

INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The War Department has issued an order relieving the Chief of Engineers from duty as Inspector of the Military Academy at West Point, and appointing Gen. E. SCHRIVER Inspector-General, to the charge of the same as Inspector of the Military Academy until further orders, assigning him, by the direction of the President, to duty according to his brevet of Major-General.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of this city have taken measures to stimulate contributions throughout the country to complete the National Washington Monument.

DEATH OF JOHN ROSS.

JOHN ROSS died here last night, aged about 75 years. It was not until he signed the recent treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation, that he was restored to his former privileges and again recognized as the Chief, which position he held for forty years. His remains will ultimately be taken to Cherokee Country for interment.

PARDONS.

Very few applications for pardon are now being made to the President. Five persons to-day received the Executive clemency.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

There is good reason for believing that Judge COOLEY will be retained as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The report that he was to be removed is not well founded.

PERSONAL.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING, the Secretary of the Interior elect, and wife left here this morning for Berkley Springs. Gen. SHERMAN left for the West this morning.

SUSPENSION OF THE TAX.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authority by the recent law to suspend the collection, in any of the States heretofore declared in insurrection, of the direct tax imposed by the tax of 1861.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

The Jupiter Inlet Light-house, on the coast of Florida, has been reëstablished.

SOUTHERN POST-OFFICES.

A large number of post-offices were yesterday opened or reëstablished in the South and Southwestern States.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The China Steamship Line—Arrival of the Steamship Suwanne at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The United States steamer *Suwanee*, from Callao, arrived to-day.

The Chinese throughout the State favor the projected China steamship line, and promise their support to it. The Chinese merchants are particularly anxious to patronize the line.

Mining shares are better: Ophir, $260; Belcher, $160; Chollar, $177; Yellow Jacket, $628. Legal tenders, 72¾.

Resolutions Adopted by the Union State Committee—Military Movements in Sonora—The New Tariff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 2.

At a meeting of the Union State Central Committee held here yesterday, a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the proposed amendment of Article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, and approving the course of the Radicals and the California Union delegates in Congress.

The action of the Committee is regarded as an attempt to usurp the functions of the Union State Convention, which assembles to-morrow.

A San Diego letter says that Gen. VEGA, with 250 men and ample supplies, sailed from All Saints Bay, Lower California, July 20, supposed to be destined to some port in Sonora. A sufficient number of American officers accompany the expedition to command 5,000 troops, which are to be organized in Sonora.

In the absence of information about the new tariff, the Collector of Customs demands additional deposits for goods entered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Maj.-Gen. HALLECK returned on Monday from a military tour of inspection through this State and Oregon, and Washington and Idaho Territories.

Mining shares firm, but inactive. Imperial, $94; Savage, $10 50; Yellow Jacket, $865; Legal Tenders, 72.

NEW-ORLEANS.

A Street-Car Fired into—One Person Killed—Arrest of Armed Blacks—Martial Law Withdrawn—Members of the Convention Indicted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

A street-car was fired into in the outskirts of the city, last night, by negroes, and Capt. CHARLES REYNOLDS, of the steamer *Starlight* was killed. One of his murderers has been arrested.

Many arrests of armed blacks have been made since the riot. Several houses occupied by negroes have been discovered containing arms and ammunition.

The armed sentinels have been withdrawn from the Municipal Hall.

LATER.

Martial law has been withdrawn.

Several members of the Convention have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Judge ABEL has charged the Grand Jury to indict all persons engaged in the riot. Several arrests have already been made, and all the prisoners released by the military will be rearrested.

The Military Commission, to investigate the riot, has been in session to-day, and taken the testimony of Policemen.

MEXICO.

Tampico Still Held by the Imperialists—Affairs on the Rio Grande.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Advices from Tampico report that city well fortified, and prepared for an attack from the Liberals. The French were fortifying Monterey.

Matamoras was quiet, and trade in the valley of the Rio Grande had been resumed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sailors' National Home.

BOSTON, Thursday Aug. 2.

The Sailors' National Home in Quincy was dedicated yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies.

The Home occupies seventy-six acres of land, with buildings to accommodate at present one hundred and twenty inmates. The Act of Incorporation establishes it for sailors, mariners and others employed in the naval service of the United States, disabled by wounds, sick, old age or otherwise, without regard to the place of their enlistment.

The amount raised for the object was $250,000, of which $65,000 has been expended upon the land and buildings already occupied.

Jefferson Davis and his Counsel.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 2.

Mr. O'CONOR went North this evening on the steamer *George Leary*, having brought to an end his protracted interview with DAVIS. From the moment of his arrival here, three days ago, he has remained constantly inside the fortress, closely engaged with his client. From the length of the visit and the sudden manner in which it was made, it is believed that it was mainly attributable to the recent report of the Judiciary Committee to Congress, and the urgent necessity thereby created to decide upon a plan of defence in view of the approaching trial.

Cholera in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The report of the cholera at the Board of Health up to noon showed nine new cases, two of which were fatal.

POLITICAL.

Election of Delegates to the National Union Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The National Conservative Union men met to-day to elect delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

The following delegates for the State at large were chosen: Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, Hon. A. W. RANDALL and Hon. CHARLES D. ROBINSON.

The usual number of district delegates were also chosen.

Some excitement was caused by the secession of one of the newly elected district delegates, who declared himself opposed to sitting in convention with such men as PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM.

After an exciting discussion the name of this District Delegate was stricken from the list of delegates.

Resolutions were adopted that we will support the Administration of President JOHNSON and his policy for the restoration of the Union.

This evening the Convention is being addressed by Senator DOOLITTLE and others.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Union Convention, at Philadelphia, met in this city to-day.

The following delegates for the State at large were chosen: D. S. NORTON, T. STEEL, H. M. RICE and F. J. GALBRAITH.

Resolutions in support of President JOHNSON, and favoring the immediate admission of the Southern States into the Union, were adopted, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The dispatch from here yesterday giving the list of delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention, should have included the name of Senator MANNING, who was also elected.

Alabama Convention.

SELMA, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 2.

The State Convention here to-day was largely attended. Every district was represented. The proceedings were harmonious. The only resolution passed indorses the President's reconstruction policy and accepts the invitation to the National Convention.

The following delegates for the State at large were chosen:

Lewis E. Parsons, George S. Houston, A. B. Cooper, John Forsythe, R. B. Lindsey, James W. Taylor.

Four delegates were appointed for each district in the State.

Ohio Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Aug. 2.

THOMAS P. FINNEFROCK, of Sandusky County, has been nominated by the Democrats to-day for Congress from the Ninth District.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

The following is a list of the Delegates and Alternates elected last evening to attend the Convention at Saratoga on the 9th inst. Our reporter could not, in some of the districts, get the full returns:

First District—Nathan Kingsley, Sr., Jacob L. Smith. Alternates, Amos Stookey, Arthur Boyce.

Second District—Edward Richardson, Constantine Donahoe. Alternates, M. S. Jones, E. H. Cornell.

Third District—Adolphus Borst, Henry P. West. Alternates, Major P. Burns, William Merryfield.

Fourth District—Delancy W. Knevels, Charles A. Denike. Alternates, Chas. Brink, William Bolton.

Fifth District—John J. Silcock, Walter W. Adams. Alternates, Mark Smith, John Purcell.

Sixth District—J. H. Dusenbury, James S. Riley. Alternates, Hamilton W. Barton, Washington Thomas.

Seventh District—Richard M. Blatchford, William Many. Alternates, Iverson W. Knapp, William J. Loutrel.

Eighth District—Andreas Willmann, George C. Fisher. Alternates, Edwin H. Lawrence, Carl Klein.

Ninth District—Robert Beatty, Thompson C. Dunn. Alternates, William H. Christie, James R. Floyd.

Tenth District—Henry S. Wallace, Thomas J. Creamer. Alternates, Henry Merz, Andrew Corgann.

Eleventh District—John J. Townsend, Mendez Diefiendorf. Alternates, E. Delafield Smith, Charles W. Baker.

Fourteenth District—Major Frank Page, Geo. Cauldfield. Alternates, Nicholas Heyne, Philip Delda.

Fifteenth District—William Sterrett, William A. Barr. Alternates, Capt. Brandies, R. Wild.

Sixteenth District—Hamilton Fish, Frank Kinney. Alternates, Wm. Atkinson, Geo. W. Meeks.

Seventeenth District—William Allen, Hon. Michael Connolly. Alternates, John Hopper, Alexander H. Reavey.

Eighteenth District—E. C. Johnson, Leander Buck. Alternates, Hamilton Murray, John H. Chambers.

Nineteenth District—John P. Cumming. Alternate, Alex. N. Lewis.

Twentieth District—William A. Dooly, Henry A. Cargill. Alternate, James E. Davies.

Twenty-first District—Wm. B. Asten, Wm. H. Colwell. Alternates, Hugh Crombie, Simon Seward.

IN BROOKLYN.

Pursuant to a call in the various Assembly Districts of Kings County, the following delegates have been elected to the Saratoga Convention:

First District—A. A. Low, Joseph S. Ward. Alternates, Supervisor Hanley, Wm. Brown.

Second District—A. F. Carman, H. B. Morse. Alternates, R. Van Brunt, Capt. Doughty.

Third District—J. W. Gilbert, J. S. T. Stranahan. Alternates, M. D. Moore, W. Weldin.

Fourth District—Gen. C. E. Pratt, A. M. Wood, Alternates, Gen. Jourdan, B. H. Cole.

Fifth District—Major-Gen. H. M. Slocum, H. A. Moor. [illegible]nates, Capt. Scott, H. S. Derevere.

S[illegible]—Jacob Worth, Louis Mundell. Alternates, none.

Seventh District—R. W. Steele, Hon. H. C. Boswell. Alternates, T. C. Bowen, J. Perry.

Eighth District—H. M. Burkett, L. B. Whitehall. Alternates, P. Peterson, Wm. Ormsby.

Ninth District—E. N. Fisk, Hon. H. C. Murphy. Alternates, Col. Caspar Urban, M. Slattery.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Johnson Club was held at the Athenæum last evening, THOS. KINSELLA, President of the Club, in the Chair. Certificates of election were received from the several Assembly Districts in which elections for delegates to the Saratoga Convention were held on Wednesday evening. The following delegates were shown to have been elected:

First District—Dr. Thorne, Isaac Van Anden.

Second District—J. D. Keyes, Moses Richards.

Third District—Jasper W. Gilbert, Dr. Louis Bauer.

Fourth District—Gen. C. E. Pratt, J. Fowle Clarke.

Fifth District—Seymour L. Husted, A. T. Backhouse.

Sixth District—H. C. Boswell, Walter L. Livingston.

Seventh District—Daniel D. Winant, Jos. C. Donahue.

Eighth District—Wm. M. Meserole, Fred. W. Kalbfleisch.

Ninth District—Col. Cropsey, James Buckley.

In the Eighth District C. R. ATWATER and Alderman A. CUNNINGHAM, were elected as Alternates.

STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Johnson Republicans and Conservative men of New-Jersey have issued a call, numerously signed, for a Mass State Convention, to be held—irrespective of party—in Trenton, on the 8th of August, to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The railroads will issue excursion tickets to the Convention.

"Never Broken a Needle."

"In several months' use of your machine," writes Rev. N. M. Clute, of Oakfield, N. Y., "my wife has *never broken a needle*."

"In about one year's use of your machine we have not *broken a needle*."—*Letter of John B. Durkee, South Royalton, Vt.*

"In four years' use of your machine we have *never broken a needle*."—*Letter of A. Backus, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.*

"In five years' use of your machine we have *never broken a needle*."—*G. A. Clark, of Brownsville, N. Y., to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—Advertisement.*

The Prize is Won.

In the preparation of his celebrated extract, the NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, PHALON aimed to eclipse all the perfumes of ancient and modern times. The best connoisseurs say he has succeeded and carried off the prize, both from the Past and the Present.

It Operates like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

In many instances horses which have been given up as useless from spavin, quittor and founder have not only been relieved, but completely cured by Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. It is impossible to realize what it will do until you have tried it. Sold at druggists, harness-makers, and at depot No. 49 Cedar-st.

Dr. B. C. Perry, the Celebrated Dermatologist, whose successful treatment of the hair, scalp, and face has made him a world-wide reputation, will leave this City Saturday, Aug. 4, for his Boston office, No. 41½ Winter-st., to be absent until Oct. 1. Until that time he can be consulted at No. 49 Bond-st.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Al Borak.

AL BORAK. AL BORAK. AL BORAK. AL BORAK.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Phœnix Disinfectant.

AGENCY NO. 4 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.
Read Editorial in New-York *Citizen*, July 28.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Keep Cool.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail by GEO. F. MERKLEE, 77 Bleecker-st., one door west of Broadway.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple flange fire-proof safes, burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also, large assortment of second-hand safes, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's No. 302 Broadway, N. Y.—Wedding and Visiting Cards, Note Paper—finest in the City.

Dyspepsia Tablets, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report*," *at the* "*Grand Trial*."] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machine, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *is incomparably the best for family use*. ELLIPTIC S. M. CO., No. 543 Broadway. Agents wanted.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MUSGRAVE—IBBOTSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, at Summerfield M. E. Chapel, BENJAMIN S. MUSGRAVE, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to LUCY, eldest daughter of Robert Ibbotson, Esq., of New-York.

Pittsburgh, Penn., and Sheffield, Eng., papers please copy.

SIBLEY—STEWART.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, by Rev. L. S. Weed, WM. H. SIBLEY, Jr., to EMMA KATE STEWART, daughter of Jas. D. and Annie H. Stewart, of New-York, and grand-daughter of John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, N. J.

DIED.

BLODGETT.—On Tuesday, July 31, THOMAS TILDEN, infant son of Albert and Mary L. Blodgett, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents in 81st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CROCHERON.—On Tuesday, July 31, RICHARD C. CROCHERON, at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. A. Housman, Haverstraw, N. Y.

The body will be conveyed for interment to St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Aug. 3. Carriages will be waiting for relatives and friends at Vanderbilt's Landing on arrival of the 11 o'clock boat from New-York.

New-Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

CRANE.—At Madison, N. J., on Thursday morning, Aug. 2, B. FRANK CRANE.

His friends and those of his uncle, Jeremiah Baker, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, at Madison, Saturday, the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st., Morris and Essex Railroad, at 8:20 A. M. Interment at Westfield, N. J., after the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad.

DAWSON.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, WILLIE EUGENE, youngest child of John H. and Elizabeth J. Dawson, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of 5th-av. and 38th-st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

DORITY.—On Monday, July 30, of consumption, ADELINE DORITY, daughter of Truxton Dority, of Bangor, Me.

Bangor papers please copy.

GODDARD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at Colchester, Conn., LEONARD W. GODDARD, late of this City.

HEARNE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 7:15 P. M., at the residence of his sister, No. [illegible] 9th-st., THOMAS FRANCIS HEARNE, aged 45 years.

MANDEVILLE.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, LEAH, widow of Anthony A. Mandeville, aged 67 years and 2 days.

The remains will be taken to Pompton Plains, N. J., for interment on Saturday morning, where the funeral services will take place, which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, at East Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., [illegible]

RICH.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 1, JOSEPHINE LOUISE, eldest daughter of Lewis A. and Clarissa A. Rich, aged 11 years, 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Paul's Church, East Chester, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

TALLMAN.—At Cornwall, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 31, GRACE, daughter of William M. and Mary A. M. Tallman, aged 18 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 16 Hanson-place, near Portland-av., Brooklyn.

SIMPSON.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 2, JOHN W. SIMPSON, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

TEN BROECK.—At Fairfield, Conn., STEPHEN PHILIP VAN R. TEN BROECK, aged 63 years.

YARDLEY.—Drowned, while bathing at Minneapolis, Minn., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, DAVID S. YARDLEY, son of Joseph and Margaret W. Yardley, of Milford, Del.

OFFICIAL—[No. 73.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 2, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Laight-street, aged about forty-five years, slim built, dark hair, blue eyes, upper front tooth out, others good, slim face, red side whiskers, five feet nine inches high; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, dark vest, gray pants, one shoe, no socks or stockings. Body sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

PROVISIONAL CHARGES FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MESSAGES
FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND.

From any telegraph station in America for twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all 100 letters, £20.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written at full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPH STATION IN EUROPE.

To any telegraph station in America, twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all 100 letters, twenty-one pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings per word.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forwarded by mail.

FROM ANY TELEGRAPHIC STATION IN AFRICA, ASIA AND INDIA.

To any telegraph station in America, twenty words or less, including address, date and signature, not exceeding in all 100 letters, twenty-five pounds.

For every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-five shillings per word.

The letters in all words, after the first twenty, will be counted and divided by five; each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word.

All messages in code or cypher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

All figures intended for transmission must be written in full length, and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the range of the telegraphic system will be sent forward by mail.

By order,

JULY 31, 1866. J. C. DEAN.

JOHN TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway,
being closed, the business will be continued at No. 555 Broadway.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—IN YESTERDAY'S LIST OF PRIZES in the Havana Lottery two important errors occurred, viz.:

17718....$10,000
17799.... 100,000

It should have read as follows:

17718....$100,000
17799.... 500

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE STAR MEDICAL POWDER CO.

Manufacture and sell the McKINLEY POWDER, for the speedy and certain cure of ulcers of the throat and nose, elongated palate, swelling of the tonsils, cough, colds, quinsey, hoarseness, diphtheria, clergyman's sore throat, catarrh of the nose and bronchitis. See circular, containing certificates from Dr. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson, Peter & Co., wholesale druggists, Louisville, Ky.; D. M. Hildreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel; Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, widow of Hon. John J. Crittenden, and others. [Depot, No. 696 Broadway, New-York.

See certificates in *Sunday Mercury*.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere. HEGEMAN & CO., New-York, Agents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Falmouth and Havre, per steamer FULTON; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer BREMEN, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PRICES FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS ON BROADWAY.—"New-York Mills" Shirts, best that can be made, $42 per dozen; "Lonsdale" do., $36; fine linen Collars, $2 25; Gray's Patent do., 30 cents. Established for the express purpose of selling first-class goods at prices which must attract attention. Call and see. A. B. HOUGH, large store, No. 499 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Block.)

LADIES, DISCARD INJURIOUS PADDINGS; develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles, by using Madam JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator. Depot No. 363 Canal-st., N. Y. Sold by Druggists.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.
JUST PUBLISHED:
BACON'S NEW MAP OF CENTRAL EUROPE.

The most correct and carefully compiled Map issued. Size, 27x34. Showing the latest political boundaries, railways, submarine telegraphs, the great battle-grounds, fortresses, and the general military situation. The Map is finely engraved, and great pains have been taken to locate correctly the small towns, rivers, &c., near the seat of war. The statistical information contained in each Map is also valuable.

Price, colored, on paper, 50 cents.
Price, colored, on cloth, on rollers, $1.
A liberal discount made to agents and the trade.
Address W. H. BIDWELL, Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

NOW READY.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day
THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS,
Act approved June 30, 1864,
As amended by Act of March 3, 1865,
and
July 13, 1866;
Together with the Acts amendatory,
With Copious Marginal References,
A complete analytical Index,
And Tables of Taxation and Exemption.
Compiled by Horace Dresser.
1 vol., 8vo. Price, paper covers. 50 cents; cloth, $1.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH (NEW) ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—At a meeting of the "National Union Association" of this District, held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on Thursday evening, August 2, 1866, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected to represent the said District in the Union Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on the 9th inst:

DELEGATES.
ANDREAS WILLMANN,
GEORGE C. FISHER.
ALTERNATES.
EDWIN H. LAWRENCE,
KARL KLEIN.

JAMES JONES, President.

WILLIAM W. TINKLER, Jr., }
JOHN E. MARREN, } Secretaries.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the delegates to the above Convention held on Wednesday evening, Aug. 1, at No. 272 Greenwich-st., the following persons were duly elected:

As delegates—NATHAN KINGSLEY, Sr.,
JACOB L. SMITH.

As Alternates—AMOS STOOKEY and ARTHUR BOYCE, to represent the above district at the Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 9th inst.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Chairman.

E. WELSH, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—NATIONAL UNION ASSOCIATION, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1866. The following gentlemen were duly elected as delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Saratoga, Aug. 9, 1866:

THOMAS H. KIPP, Delegate.
JAMES S. REILEY, Delegate.
JOHN H. DUSENBURY, Alternate.
WASHINGTON THOMAS, Alternate.

H. A. SMITH, Chairman.

THOMAS H. KIPP, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—An election for two delegates from this district to the State National Convention, at Saratoga Springs, will be held at the rooms of the Ninth Ward National Democratic Association, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, the 3d inst. Polls open from 8 to 10 o'clock. All resident electors indorsing the objects of the Philadelphia Convention are requested to attend this election.

WARREN H. ROSE, Vice President.

B. F. OKE[illegible], Rec. Sec'y.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, Comprising parts of 18th, 20th and 21st Wards.—At a meeting of the citizens of this District, held at Ebbitt Hall, corner Broadway and 33d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, to elect delegates and alternates to the Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs Aug. 9, the following were unanimously elected: JOHN J. TOWNSEND and MENZES DIEFFENDORF, Delegates; E. DELAFIELD SMITH and CHARLES W. BAKER, Alternates.

JOHN L. DEHN, Chairman.

MICHAEL BRYANT, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—New-York, Aug. 2, 1866.—In compliance with the call of the National Union Citizens of the City of New-York, a meeting was held at No. [illegible] 10th-av., and the following Delegates were elected to attend the State Convention to be held at Saratoga on the 9th of August:

DELEGATES. ALTERNATES.
Hon. MICH'L CONNOLLY, A. H. REAVEY,
WILLIAM ALLEN. JOHN HOPPER.

H. H. TITUS, Chairman.

CHARLES CALLENDER, Secretary.

The Case of Hon. C. V. Culver, of Culver Penn & Co.

From the Meadville (Penn.) Republican.

On Saturday last the Hon. C. V. Culver took up his lodgings in the Venango County Jail—that seemed to be the only way in which he could escape the relentless persecution waged against him by three or four of his creditors, who appear to think that the sure way to establish their own reputation is to pursue with findish malignity an unfortunate man who is at present under a cloud financially. Mrs. Culver, with the devotion of a true woman, accompanied her husband, and shares his cell with him.

We have heretofore refrained from giving publicity to many of the exaggerated and unfounded reports which have been spread before the public to create a prejudice against Mr. Culver. But it is due to him that the public mind should be disabused, and that a brief statement should be made of important facts connected with his experience for the past few months.

Shortly after the failure of the New-York house of Culver, Penn & Co., when it became apparent that they would not be released from their assignment, Mr. Culver came to Reno and entered personally upon the work of completing the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad—which constitutes a valuable portion of his assets, and is held in trust by an eminent New-York capitalist as security for money advanced. To further the completion of this enterprise, and put it in successful operation; Mr. Culver was supplied with funds, and as the authorized agent of the trustee proceeded to pay off the hands, &c. He had hardly arrived upon the ground before he was pounced upon by officers at the suit of a certain party who charged him with conspiracy to defraud, &c.

He gave bail to answer, but that party personally demanded payment of the debt due him, and swore to crush him if he did not pay him immediately. Mr. Culver answered him that he could not pay him, and further told him that it would be wrong for him to apply the money of other parties to pay his (Hoge's) debt, and that the claims of other creditors were equally binding with his own. But Hoge was determined not to be satisfied.

Suits of all kinds have been instituted, and exorbitant bail demanded—all this, too, while Mr. Culver was working manfully and industriously to render his assets available for the benefit of his creditors. Time and space fail us to give a full history of all the actions brought against him. The bail demanded in the various cases amounts to several millions of dollars, but in most cases it was reduced by the Courts to a reasonable amount.

A few days since a bench warrant was issued, requiring Mr. Culver to go into insolvency under bonds exceeding $160,000. On Saturday Mr. Culver was about to give bail, when he learned that other warrants were ready to follow, and he determined to be dogged no longer, but to go to jail and await his trial. This step on his part has blocked the schemes of his persecutors, and at the same time aroused a feeling of general indignation in the community.

All who know Mr. Culver know very well that he is not going to run away to avoid his responsibility. He has never shown the slightest disposition to evade his creditors. On the contrary he met them frankly, and freely confessed his mistakes, and set about with commendable energy and industry to endeavor to repair his fortunes. Believing him to be honest in intentions, however indiscreet he might have been in speculation, the great body of his creditors were willing to give him a chance to get on his feet again. But two or three demagogues who sought office have hounded him with a spirit perfectly devilish, until at last he has found refuge from their malignity in a prison.

One word in regard to the sensation story of frauds committed by Mr. Culver and others in getting the bonds of the Venango and Petroleum Banks from the Auditor-General's Office.

The facts are these: Culver, Penn & Co. were the principal owners of the Petroleum and Venango Banks. Those banks were started by Mr. Culver, and took the place of his private banking houses. The bonds were placed with the Auditor-General to secure the circulation of the bank, and were received by Mr. Culver and his agents only for the redemption of the bills, and in every instance the bills of the bank, duly canceled, were returned to the Auditor-General for the full value of the bonds obtained. They were paid to them by the Auditor-General clearly in accordance with the intent of the law, which required their deposit to secure the circulation. How could this be a fraud?

The men who started the story of fraud, knew perfectly well that they were committing a fraud on the public by this unfounded report. Culver, Penn & Co. had agencies in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and elsewhere, at which they redeemed the notes of the Venango, Petroleum, Crawford and Oil City Banks, by and with the knowledge and approval of the banks, and in receiving the bonds from the Auditor-General for the canceled notes of the banks, they committed no fraud. Furthermore, the bonds of the Venango and Petroleum Banks in the hands of the Auditor-General at this time are largely in excess of the outstanding circulation of those banks. So much for that story.

The Fire in Buffalo.

The fire in Buffalo, on Monday, already reported by telegraph, was very destructive. The propeller *City of Buffalo*, which was destroyed, was valued at $80,000. The *Commercial* says:

In addition to the property previously mentioned as destroyed was a quantity of coal, about 1,000 tons, belonging to G. L. Hedstrom, in a yard in the rear of the elevator—valued at $10,000. Also the dwelling house of Michael Clark, situated near the coal-yard, valued at $1,000.

Below will be found the amounts of grain in the elevator, with the names of the owners:

	Bushels Corn.
Nims, Gibson & Lyon	32,401
Edward Pomeroy	10,957
S. M. Richmond & Co.	7,500
M. R. Eames	16,872
[illegible] Scofield	7,500
P. J. Heimlich & Son	7,800
L. A. Griffin & Co.	7,500
[illegible] Holt & Co.	7,034
Total	97,564
	Bushels Oats.
S. K. Worthington	14,180
Jason Parker	11,960
H. C. Worthington	37,750
J. R. Bently & Co.	39,400
Total	103,290
Corn	97,564
Total grain	200,854

The *Express* gives the following estimate of losses which is probably not far from correct:

[illegible]' Elevator	$90,000
Corn, 97,564 bushels	68,294
Oats, 103,290 bushels	36,151
Propeller *City of Buffalo*	80,000
Cargo of same, not discharged, 32,600 bu. oats	11,410
Hale & Co., staves (estimated)	25,000
Oil, [illegible] bbls. refined	12,272
Coal, 1,000 tons	10,000
Warehouse	1,000
Dwelling	1,000
Total loss	$335,127

The insurance, as far as could be ascertained was as follows:

Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Phoenix Co.	$5,000
Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Firemen's	2,000
Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Lafayette	1,500
Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Sun	5,000
Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Security	5,000
Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Manhattan	5,000
Nims, Gibson & Lyon, in the Hanover	5,000
P. J. Heimlich & Son, in the Western	3,000
E. Pomeroy, in the Security	5,500
S. M. Richmond & Co., in the Western	7,500
[illegible] Scofield, in the Lorillard and Resolute	5,400
S. K. Worthington, in the Yonkers	5,500
G. Winslow, in the Western	6,500
M. R. Eames, in the National	11,000
M. R. Eames, in the North American	5,000
Propeller *City of Buffalo*	5,000
	45,000
Total insurance, as far as ascertained	$122,400

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 31.

The anthracite coal trade continues large. The tonnage from the Schuylkill region last week reached 127,239 tons, of which 87,730 tons were brought down by the Reading Railroad, and 39,509 by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The amount sent to market from that region so far this year is 2,870,798 tons, being an increase over last year from the same region to the same time of 1,081,076 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad worked its coal business up over 50,000 tons last week, and thus far this season, has carried to market 1,030,873 tons of coal, being an increase over last year's tonnage to the same time of 264,487 tons. The coal productions thus far this year are 6,835,341 tons, against 4,642,551 tons to the same time last year—being an increase of 2,172,790 tons. There was no increase of tolls on the 1st of August; trade is heavy and down a little in prices, as is evidenced by the last report of public sale of coal in this City, and private sales in the market generally. On the 6th of August the Reading Railroad Company will increase its tolls, but the large shipments indicate that there will be no advance in the price of coal to consumers; indeed, some of the largest shippers avow the belief that coal will sell lower in August than it has sold in July, and this notwithstanding the advance in tolls, unless there should be a material stoppage at the mines by reason of strikes, turnouts, &c. The undue stimulation of production and shipments of coal early in the year, and the steady avowal of higher prices late in the season, are considered by those in the trade, a mistake, from the effects that it will be likely to have on the coal business. It is a desideratum in the coal trade to spread the production as equably as possible, through all the season of navigation, and to induce consumers to buy in the Spring that they do not expect to use until Fall and Winter, some advantage must be offered, and this has generally been done by having the price at the opening of the trade, steadily advance, and the price of coal as the season closes, never allowing the purchaser in August or September to get it lower than the purchaser in April has paid. The two millions increase of tonnage this season has awakened serious apprehension of lower prices in August and September, and may tell unfavorably on the opening trade of 1867. This, however, will depend in some degree on what has become of the two millions increase this season. If it has gone into actual consumption at the iron works and the steam marine, the lack of skilled labor at the mines enabling the miners to command some three fourths of the wages formerly paid, will prevent any great decline in prices of coal this season, and [illegible] up for the opening of trade next Spring. It is not improbable, the large increase of production has gone into the cellars of domestic [illegible] by many taking three, five, or ten tons more than they expect to consume, then the surplus thus carried over may cover, in very large part, [illegible], and will tell just as sensibly, [illegible] next year as if such over-stock were in the yards of the dealers. [illegible] gentleman, thoroughly conversant [illegible], is of opinion that much of the increased product of coal this year, is thus stowed away [illegible] of the opinion that the scarcity of [illegible] men at the mines, as well as the steady spread of the area of coal consumption as railways open facilities for its transportation inland and to the lake marine, will not let the price of coal fall off much for any length of time, and that the average annual increase of production for the next ten years will not be less than [illegible] of a million of tons. Seven and a half millions of tons added to the present anthracite production in ten years, will swell the trade of our Pennsylvania staple to a magnitude and an importance undreamed of ten years ago.

Obituary.

BREVET BRIG.-GEN. GEO. N. MORGAN.

The St. Paul papers announce the death at Minneapolis on July 24 of Gen. Geo. N. Morgan. A correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer* gives this sketch of his life:

Gen. Morgan was a native of the State of New-York and came to Minnesota in 1855, settling at St. Anthony, where, with others, he erected the first foundry and machine-shop built at the Falls. At the outbreak of the rebellion, although engaged in a prosperous business and surrounded by a young and interesting family, to whom he was ever fondly attached, he left all and was among the very first to join his country's defenders; enlisting in Company E of the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, he was elected Captain of that company, at the organization of the regiment. Upon the resignation of Major Dike, in 1861, he was promoted to that grade, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1862. Immediately after the battle of Antietam he succeeded to the Colonelcy of the same regiment upon the promotion of Gen. Sully, and held that command until May, 1863, when, his health failing entirely, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and became Colonel of the Second Regiment of that corps, which position he held until within a few days of his death.

Gen. Morgan participated with the First Regiment in all its battles (some fifteen in number) from Bull Run to Fredericksburgh inclusive. As a soldier he was distinguished for bravery, and coolness in action; as a commander although a strict disciplinarian, he was noted for his impartiality, and courteous bearing to those under his command, and for his watchful care over the interests and welfare of his men.

Unassuming, and retiring in his manners, it required an acquaintance with him to understand and appreciate his worth. With his friends he was unreserved and cordial; while the kindness of his disposition and his social qualities made all who knew him well, his friends. His life was laid upon the altar of his country. The deadly malaria of the Peninsula induced an affection of the lungs, which grew to be seated consumption. Although warned by medical men of his danger, he refused to leave his regiment until, after repeated prostrations, he became physically unable to lead it longer in its marches and battles. In consideration of his distinguished services, he was in March, 1865, brevetted Brigadier-General.

HENRY G. PANGBORN.

Dispatches received yesterday from Pensacola, Fla., announce the death at that place of Henry H. Pangborn, Paymaster in the navy. Mr. Pangborn was for several years connected with the Press of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and at one time contributed to the columns of the Times. He was married on Thursday last to Miss Ingraham, of Pensacola, which fact he telegraphed to his brothers, who reside in Jersey City. His death was very sudden, and no intimation is given in the dispatches as to the cause. Mr. Pangborn was but 27 years of age, being the youngest of five brothers. He entered the navy at the first breaking out of the war, and was much esteemed by his brother officers.

Arbitrary Arrests of American Citizens in Ireland.

From the New-York Freeman's Journal.

We see in a number of the Cork *Herald*, that Mr. John O'Shea, for twenty years a resident of New-York and Brooklyn, a citizen of the United States, and highly esteemed, being on a visit to his family and friends in Ireland was arrested in Tralee, and thrown into the county jail, on suspicion of Fenianism. Mr. John O'Shea is the brother of Daniel O'Shea, favorably known as connected with the National Steam Navigation Company, whose fine steamers run regularly to Cork and Liverpool from this port. His brother, Andrew O'Shea, writes to the Cork *Herald* asserting that the charge against him was absurd, and, in fact, nothing to compromise him was found on searching his baggage.

Accident to Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey.—Our Governor met with an accident this morning which might have proved very serious. He was standing at the corner of Broad and Mechanic streets, engaged in conversation, and turning to proceed on his way up Broad-street, did not notice a heavy beam which extended across the sidewalk from a pile of bricks to the building in the course of erection next to the Savings Bank. Against this Mr. Ward struck his head with much force, and was so stunned as to fall at once to the pavement. He soon recovered, however, we are glad to say, with no bad effects beyond a slight injury to the left wrist.—*Newark Advertiser.*

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, it is stated, will remain at his iron-works, in Adams County, Penn., several weeks for recuperation.

The new Attorney-General's name is spelt with a single r—Stanbery.

Rev. Dr. Briggs, of Salem, Mass., has declined the call of the Unitarian Society at Washington.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability. All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS. (Established 1829.) A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

BARGAINS—PIANO PURCHASERS ARE INvited to call at our FACTORY, No. 14 6th-st., near the Bowery, or at our warerooms in the Bible-house, 8th st., corner of 4th-av. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 14 6th-st.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN WISHES a situation as organist in an Evangelical Church in this City, or in any place along the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address MUSIC, Box No. 9 Summit, New-Jersey.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD, ON INSTALLMENTS, at the manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. L. P. CUMMINGS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complication of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL. No. 96 Liberty-st.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c. &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and cinder.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted. The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.—BENEDICT BROS. are agents for the sale of these watches, No. 171 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st. Fine watches, jewelry and silverware.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 180 and 182 East 29th-st., near 2d-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

CHEAP FUEL.—COKE $4 PER CHALDRON, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 18th-st.

A $300 LUNCH COUNTER FOR SALE, in complete order, and doing a good business. Apply at the Fulton Lunch Room, No. 60 Fulton-st., at 12 M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING, monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 110 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; the largest stock in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
New-York, Aug. 2, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109½	109¾	June, 7-30	104¼	104½
Coupon, '81	109½	109¾	July, 7-30	104¼	104½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105½	105¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113¼	113½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108½	108¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106½	106¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106½	106¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111½	111¾
10-40 Registered	95½	95¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
10-40 Coupon	98½	99	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
N.Y. 7 p. c. B. Loan	104½	105	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	107	107¼
Gold	148½	148¾	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
August, 7-30	104½	104¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106¼

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

SAMUEL B. HARD,
BANKER AND BROKER,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF QUINCY (ILL.) BONDS. Holders of said bonds can exchange them for new bonds, which the State pays like State bonds. Address or call on O. C. SKINNER, of Quincy, Ill., at office of Kidd & Pierce, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, for 30 days.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS.
NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL INS. CO., UNDERWRITERS' BUILDINGS, NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1866.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF the Legislature of the State of New-York, the termination of the fiscal year of this Company has been changed from the 30th day of June to the 31st day of December. Six per cent. interest will be paid on the outstanding scrip of the Company on the 1st day of September next, and the date for payment of interest on scrip hereafter will be on the second Tuesday in February. Holders of certificates will be required to present them when collecting the interest payable in September for the purpose of having the change of date of payment of interest stamped thereon. By order of the Board of Trustees. W. P. HANSFORD, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY will be held at No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 8, on August 8, proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Trustees to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year; for the purpose of voting on the question of an increase of the capital stock to 30,000 shares, at a par value of $100 per share; and for other purposes.
JOHN CHADWICK,
WM. HENRY TIFFANY,
W. M. B. HARTLEY,
JULIUS H. KROEHL,
G. WRIGHTSON.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next. ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at Tyler's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on the 8th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider and act upon a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut, approved June 30, 1866, authorizing the Company to issue ten thousand shares of capital stock of one hundred dollars each, to provide means to pay the bonds of said Company. E. C. SCRANTON, President. NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD STOCK, PAYING 10 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS; CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER (BELT) RAILROAD, AND OTHER CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO CHOICE INSURANCE STOCKS, ALL AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENTS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE Toledo and Wabash first mortgage and Great Western first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank. A. BOODY, President.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st day of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LOST OR DESTROYED—CERTIFICATE No. 4,371, Fifty Shares Quicksilver Mining Company Stock, name of J. Buchanan Henry. Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed. Signed, C. R. MARVIN & CO.

$40,000 WANTED ON BOND AND mortgage, at 6 per cent.; secured on Brooklyn property worth double the amount. Address INTEREST, Box No. 172 Times Office.

$81,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage; New-York or Brooklyn; sums to suit. JOHNSON & DRAKE, No. 113 Maiden-lane.

SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY.—Several thousand shares for sale, by GEO. F. RILEY & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STEAM ENGINES, 8, 25, 75, and 100-horse boilers, upright, horizontal and portable, 6 to 75-horse; 1 new wood-splitter, 1 pair large boiler-plate-rollers, 1 pair bending-blocks, 3 steam blowers, Woodward, Worthington and other pumps, 1 rotary engine, 120 gallon Mott's kettles, oil-tanks, 1 hoisting engine, 1 second-hand lathe, 3 feet face; 1,200 shovels, 200 spades, 5,000 feet wire rope. No. 502 West-st., corner of Jane.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 302 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A 10-HORSE ENgine, in good running order; will be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately. Inquire at No. 112 East 30th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF POTTER'S CELEBRATED 12-horse power portable steam engines, new and perfect, at the Bell Store, No. 38 Dey-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

FOR ROCK-DIGGING MACHINES OF the most approved kind, address G. L. SHELDON, Hartsville, Berkshire County, Mass.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 141 BROADWAY, July 26, 1866.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 58,500

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866 ....$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 158 BROADWAY, July 24, 1866.
Capital $200,000
Surplus 80,647

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 6th August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 6th prox., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per Cent., free from all taxes, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board. N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1866.
CAPITAL $200,000
ASSETS, Aug. 1, 1866 284,754
LIABILITIES, Aug. 1, 1866 13,536

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months and an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. have this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 6th August, free of Government tax. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, August 1, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT free from Government tax, has been declared payable on the 10th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and Misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

JUST RECEIVED—FROM PARIS, LADIES' and Gentlemen's Traveling and Toilet Bags, Trunks, Bags, &c., of our own manufacture. JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' GLADIATOR HATS, $2; SUNDOWNS and Turbans, $1. Feathers of every kind very cheap. Splendid Bonnets and Hats. Soiled Bonnets, $3; were $15. L. BINNS' Millinery, 577 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp. 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy20-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiff's Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs Attorney.

jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.
R. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.
law6wFri R. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building a sewer in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

Second—For building a sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to a point 450 feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—For building a sewer in Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—For building a sewer in Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on:

First—Both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Second—Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth-avenue and a point four-hundred-and-fifty feet east of Sixth-avenue.

Third—Both sides of Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

Fourth—Both sides of Suffolk-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 24, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &C.
ALSO,
A portion of the stock of a tailoring establishment, comprising clothing, counters, cutting boards, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A portion of stock of a stationery house declining business.
ALSO,
25 cases of boys, ladies' and misses' boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., &c.,
On FRIDAY, Aug. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

JOHN LEEMING & Co., Auctioneers.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
BUFFALO ROBES.
THE FIRST ANNUAL SALE
will take place at the
COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE,
NO. 17 COMMON-ST., MONTREAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866.
Catalogues will be prepared, and further particulars shortly announced.
SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., at the Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, Aug. 3, 1866, at 10½ o'clock.
ALSO,
A portion of the stock of a tailoring establishment, comprising clothing, counters, cutting-boards, &c.
ALSO,
A portion of stock of a stationery house declining business.
ALSO,
25 cases of boys', ladies' and men's boots, shoes, gaiters, &c.
ALSO,
1 lot of first-class ship's chronometers, made by Frodsham, Morris, Tobias and Bliss, all in perfect order.
ALSO,
A 40-gallon cast-iron kettle, mounted and ready for use.
ALSO,
Rosewood seven-octave piano.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON MONDAY, JULY 30, TUESDAY 31, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, THURSDAY 2, and FRIDAY 3, at 10 o'clock each day at TAYLOR'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, No. 367 BROADWAY, corner of FRANKLIN-ST.:

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, BEDDING, PORCELAIN, PLATE AND GLASSWARE, &c., &c., being the entire furniture and appurtenances of the above well-known hotel and restaurant, the property having been sold for other business purposes.

The furniture is all first-class, made by Newhouse, of New-York, to order. The entire hotel having been refitted and renovated this Spring, the carpets and curtains are almost new and in fine order. The bedding is principally first-class and made to order—the linen, blankets, &c., being of first quality—the greater portion being new.

The parlors are furnished with the best velvet and Wilton carpets; carved rosewood, en suite, covered with silk brocatel, velvet and plush; elegant silk and lace curtains, centre and pier tables, etageres, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, of large size and in fine condition.

BEDROOM FURNITURE OF 200 ROOMS—Of carved and plain rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, chairs; also suite in black walnut, all in fine order; canopy curtains of silk and lace, lamberkins, &c., &c.; elegant oval and pier mirrors, crockery sets, rugs, &c.; single, three-quarter and double mattresses, first-quality hair; patent spring mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c., &c.

HALLS—English oil-cloth, velvet and Wilton stair-carpets, ⅞ and 6¼ yards wide; settees, chairs, &c.

MIRRORS—A large number of pier, mantel, oval and fancy styles of first-quality plates, and richly framed.

GAS CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES—Of various sizes and styles, all made to order by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, counters, Herring's safe, Jackson's patent annunciator, 204 numbers; regulator clock, &c., &c.

RESTAURANT—Carved and ornamented counters, with marble tops, 3 to 4 feet wide, and 2½ inches thick; plate glass, show cases of various sizes and shapes, mirrors, gas chandeliers and brackets, soda fountain, fixtures, tables, chairs and sofa, in plush covers; chandeliers and gas side-brackets, gilt and bronze; 2 large and elegantly carved oak buffets; decorations for saloon and fixtures, &c.; a superb counter and desk of oak, made to order by Herter; Herring safe, cut glassware, French china, plated ware, in great variety; cutlery, &c., &c., &c.; a fine chocolate machine, do. coffee roaster, a washing and drying machine, ironing stoves, carving and steam tables, copper boilers and iron boilers, and a large assortment of the best copper kitchen utensils, nearly new, with a variety of other articles, all to be sold positively without reserve. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale.

THE CHOICE STOCK OF THE FINEST CHAMPAGNES, CLARETS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, &c., all imported expressly for this establishment, and comprising the most choice brands and varieties, will be sold

On SATURDAY, August 4, at 11 o'clock, in the Restaurant, on first floor of premises, and consisting of

BRANDIES—Old Hennessy, Martel and Otard, Dupuy & Co., pale and dark, in cask, demijohn and bottle.

RUM—Old Jamaica and Santa Cruz, in demijohn and bottle, very old and fine.

GIN—Hollands, Woodcock and Cabinet, in Pipe and demijohn.

WHISKY—Old Scotch and Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela, very superior and old, in demijohn and cask.

CHAMPAGNES—Veuve, Clicquot, Crown, De Montferrand and others.

CLARETS—St. Julian, Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux and others.

HOCKS—Steinberger and Johannisberger, in case.

SHERRIES—Duff Gordon, Crown, Imperial, Double Eagle and others, in demijohn, cask and bottle; pale, brown and golden.

PORT—Victoria, Sanderman's and Double Eagle, in demijohn and bottle.

MADEIRA—East India, in bottle, very old.

Also, YOUNGER'S SCOTCH ALE GOLDEN BITTERS, and sundry small lots in variety.

About 55,000 imported Havana CIGARS, viz.: Figaros, Espanolas, La Ritica, Upman, Londres, La Flor, La Reina, Universales, Operas, Flor de Union, Maravilla, Conchas, Punch Conchas, Stella Londres, Londres, La Rosa, Carbagas, Pinnareja, El Mundo, Boquet Landres, and others in lots to suit purchasers.

N. B.—No other wines or cigars admitted.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, } Trustees and
GEO. HOADLY, } Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany. Dated ALBANY, July 18, 1866. THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

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T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 10 East River:
280 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
4,237 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Julia* from Palermo.
Immediately after within the store:
100 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
160 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Chief of Ordnance I will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island. One of the public oxen now in use. T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Bvt. Col. Com.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—FOR A LOST COW, WITH long horns; red and yellow; long tail; has 6 teats. Apply at Mrs. TENDERLOIN'S, Cortland and Washington avs., Tingle-st., Melrose.

$10 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN TO any one returning a long HAIR CHAIN, lost between 28th-st., 8th-av., and 14th-st., 6th-av., to the jewelry-store of A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked, to whoever will put us in possession of a GOLD HUNTING-WATCH and CHAIN, stolen from our store, No. 209 6th-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 1. A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, AUG. 2, A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, with red collar. $5 reward will be paid for her return to No. 123 8th-st., in the stable.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 13 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

E. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Department of Washington.

POSTPONEMENT.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Senate of the State of New-York, on the 20th of April last, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to sit during the recess, with the Mayor of New-York, the State Engineer, and the Engineer of the Croton Board, to ascertain and report to the Senate the most advantageous and proper route or routes for a railway or railways suited to the rapid transportation of passengers from the upper to the lower portion of the City of New-York, having in view the greatest practical benefit and safety to the public, and the least loss and injury to property on or adjacent to said route or routes.

The following are the members of the commission:
Senator George H. Andrews,
Senator Henry R. Low,
Senator Charles G. Cornell,
State Engineer J. P. Goodsell.
Mayor John T. Hoffman,
Engineer Alfred W. Craven.

At meetings of the Board held on May 31 and June 2, it was resolved that parties interested be and they are hereby invited to submit plans and specifications upon the subject embraced in the above resolution, to be addressed "To the Senate Commission on Railroads," at the office of the Street Commissioner, corner of Broadway and Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before Tuesday, the 1st day of August next.

The Committee deem it desirable that the plans should be accompanied by approximate estimates or expense.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS, Chairman.
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

The time for the reception of plans is extended to the 1st day of October. By order of the Committee,
A. W. CRAVEN, Secretary.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL
AT ALBANY,
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.

Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 18, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until Aug. 10, 1866, for furnishing and putting up heating apparatus for the Custom-houses at Dubuque, Iowa; Toledo, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Penn.; Louisville, Ky.; and the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio.

The apparatus required may be of the hot-water system, low-pressure steam, or hot water and steam combined, and the bidders are required to furnish explicit descriptions or plans of the apparatus which they propose to put up, stating ratio of heating surface, whether of wrought or cast iron, to space heated, fuel consumed, &c. It must be of sufficient capacity and power to warm the rooms and keep them at a temperature of 70° during the coldest season, and must in all cases be furnished and put up complete, including screens to coils, within a reasonable time from date of order, and be in perfect working condition when turned over to the proper officer.

The bids are to be per cubic foot of space actually heated, and must state time of completing the work.

Payments not exceeding 80 per centum of the work done, will be made upon certificates of authorized officers, the balance of 20 per centum will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been tested and found satisfactory during one whole Winter season.

All bids must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Heating Apparatus," and must be addressed to A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Separate proposals may be made for each building if desired.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city, until THURSDAY, the 9th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following supplies, viz:
2 tons Petroleum Paper, 36x40 inches.
1 ton Petroleum Paper, 56x60 inches.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Whole quantity to be delivered within ten days from date of award.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for Petroleum Paper."

By order of
Brvt. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The Board of Commissioners, created by the act entitled "An act in relation to quarantine in the port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of the structure, wharves, docks and appurtenances, on West Bank, in the Lower Bay, for use as a hospital, pursuant to said act, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York, (Room No. 7.) Such proposals will be received at said office until the 24th day of August next, at 3 P. M., when they will there be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of the contract to be entered into, may be ascertained at said office. The Board reserves the right to reject the bids in the cases specified in said act. WM. A. COBB, President.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that in pursuance of an ordinance of the Common Council, worded as follows, to wit:

"*Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened*, That Nassau-street, from Pine-street to Wall-street, be paved with the Nicholson pavement, the expense to be borne by the property-owners," sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Aug. 7, 1866, for the construction of said pavement.

Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder, and the date of the offering.

Bidders will state a price per square yard for the pavement complete in all its parts.

Blank forms for the bids can be obtained at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 26, 1866.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.

Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 20, 1866, for the construction of a dam and its appurtenances, for a large Storage Reservoir near Boyd's Corners, in the township of Kent, Putnam County, N. Y.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for a Dam, &c., for Storage Reservoir in Putnam County, for the Croton Aqueduct Department;" and must also have indorsed the name of the bidder and date of his proposal. Plans can be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Engineer in charge, at Boyd's Corners, near Carmel. Specifications can also be obtained at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Dep't.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY.

PENSIONS.

A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

ARMY OFFICERS' EXTRA PAY.—INcreased pensions for soldiers and widows; officers who resigned or were discharged after April 9, 1865, and those on duty prior to muster, should apply for information regarding the allowance under the late act. Increase of pensions for disabled soldiers and widows who have children under 16 years. Should procure new certificates. Apply to L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

GLORIOUS NEWS—BOUNTY BILL PASSED—Soldiers, Sailors, Widows and Heirs, call, bring your papers and get your money, at the Army and Navy Bank, No. 39 Mercer-st., New-York. Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Tuesdays; Saturdays, till 7 P. M. M. J. HIGGINS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—BOUNTY bill has passed Congress. We shall make applications at once. All information and a copy of the law furnished by calling on or addressing L. BROWN & CO., Solicitors of Claims, No. 1 Park-place.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES TO 2 AND 3 years' and wounded soldiers, and the widows, minor children or parents of soldiers who died in the service. Apply to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BUTLER & PITKIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JACOB F. COLE retiring.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JACOB F. COLE, Special Partner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BUTLER, PITKIN & CO., and will continue the business of importing and jobbing fancy goods, Yankee notions and hosiery, at No. 356 Broadway.
EDWIN T. BUTLER,
GEORGE D. PITKIN,
JOHN W. PITKIN,
SAMUEL B. HAYWARD,
DOMINICUS SNEDEKER.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

MR. JOHN H. JACQUELIN WITHDRAWS this day from our firm. A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.

Mr. A. G. HEMINWAY will continue in the same business as heretofore, at No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission Business, under the firm name of
JACQUELIN & DE COPPET.
JOHN H. JACQUELIN,
Late of the firm of A. G. Heminway & Co.
HENRY DE COPPET,
Formerly with Weston & De Billier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.
Office No. 25 New-st.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & PENDLETON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER,
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD,
WILLIAM H. PENDLETON.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., and will continue the business as Bankers and Brokers, at No. 46 Exchange-place.
(Signed,) MORTOMER L. FOWLER,
WILLIAM H. OSGOOD,
GEORGE W. WILSON.

THE FIRM OF STRUTHERS & STRANG, brokers, has this day dissolved by mutual consent.
STEPHEN R. STRUTHERS,
WILLIAM B. STRANG.

The business will be continued by W. B. STRANG, No. 128 Broadway, N. Y., American Exchange Bank Building.
WILLIAM B. STRANG.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

THE FIRM OF WILSON & REDMOND is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.
(Signed,) GEORGE W. WILSON,
WILLIAM REDMOND, JR.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of NEVILLE & DUXBURY, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.
THOS. H. NEVILLE,
CHAS. E. DUXBURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ALDEN & SCOFIELD is this day dissolved.
ORLANDO T. ALDEN,
JESSE SCOFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, LATELY ARrived from Ireland, a situation as chambermaid and nurse; reads and writes; sews neatly; wages, $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; good reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook, or to assist with the washing; or would cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH girl to go to the country as first-class waitress or chambermaid; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 200 West 25th-st., near 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes to obtain sewing by the month; wages $2 a day; can give good City reference. Call or address No. 303 East 19th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS by a lady as companion; understands German, French and English. Address G. C., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IMMEDIately. Apply at present employer's, No. 72 Union-place, on Thursday, before 3 o'clock.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper, either in a school or a widower's family: an Episcopal school preferred. Address Box No. 171 Post-office, Elizabeth, N. J.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCH gentleman speaking English since twenty years, and having been employed in New-York during four years; book-keeping by double entry, and correspondence in English or French; would do anything else; highest respectability, considerable business experience and great activity; terms quite moderate; first-class City references. Apply to ALFRED C., No. 47 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; has no objection to go to the country; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at his present employer's. Apply at Mc Nicols' livery-stable, corner 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMANENT situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as a coachman or gardener; also the care of cows and horses, carriage and harness; moderate wages expected and good reference produced. Call on or address, for two days, EDWARD, No. 208 Broadway. Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PORTER OR farm manager by an unmarried Scotchman; has been pupiled on some of the finest farms in Scotland and in this country. Can be seen at the seed-store of Smith, No. 65 Liberty-st., for the first three week days, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; good City references; country preferred. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener by a respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; can come well recommended: would prefer the country. Address or apply at No. 32 110th st., off Bloomingdale Road. JOHN O. MAHONEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, without any incumbrance; the man understands farming, gardening and carriage-driving; the woman cooking, washing and ironing; the best of reference can be given. Address P. G., Flushing, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young Englishman, as groom and coachman, or as farmer. He is able and willing to make himself generally useful about a farm, garden or gentleman's place. Apply to Mr. Wallace, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT,) a situation as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly, also the proper care of a horse and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance (American;) as gardener and coachman; who understands his business in all its branches; has first class references to show if required. Address for two days, ALLEN, Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN THAT understands the care of horses, cows and all kinds of work; willing to make himself generally useful; not afraid of work; terms reasonable; good recommendations. Address B., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man and his wife, separate or together; he is willing to work in a garden; is a good coachman and groom; she as cook or laundress; would do housework; both are willing and obliging. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A SITuation as waiter; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference from his former and last employers in town. Can be seen at PURCELL'S, No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent male and female help for all branches of service. Apply at Employment Office, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHMAN as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; best of City references. Address J. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, a married man, to take charge of a small place; his wife to do general housework; no family. Address H. B., or call at No. 401 Pearl-st., grocery store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom: can milk cows; is willing to work in garden and make himself generally useful. Address M. B., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER in a store by a young man; can write a plain hand; good references. Address M. D., Box 204 Times Office.

TO FURNITURE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.—The advertiser, who has for a number of years had charge of the largest cabinet-making manufactory in Canada, where machinery is extensively used; has also superintended the pattern-making department of a large foundry; is a practical workman, having a knowledge of accounts, and would make himself generally useful, desires a situation in the United States. Address, post-paid, stating wages, B., care of G. W. S., Post-office, Montreal, C. E.

AN AGENCY WANTED.—A RELIABLE party, six years in the fancy goods-trade in the City, is desirous of obtaining an agency, either for New-York, Paris or London. Address B., care of Mr. Samuel M. Mills, No. 49 Exchange-place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,
5,000 Agents, male and female, for a light, pleasant business at home. $10 to $20 per day profit on $5 to $10 capital. No risk. Call at No. 47 Lombard Block, or send two stamps for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, one about 14 years old and who lives with his parents; must come well recommended for honesty. Address, with reference, Box No. 1,898 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY AT NO. 499 BROADway. Wages $3.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR AGENTS TO MAKE MONEY.—Appleton's edition of the Internal Revenue Laws is out. 1 vol. 8vo., 290 pages. Price 50 cents, paper covers; cloth $1. The New-York Daily *Times* says it is the fullest and best edition out. Every one should "get the best." D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER WANTED to take charge in a young ladies' school in the vicinity of New-York; a church woman preferred. Address M., Box No. 724 Post-office, New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with reference, LIFE COMPANY, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE	LAMARIE	SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ	Capt. BILLIARD	Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO	Capt. GILBERT PIERRE	Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE	Capt. ———	Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

Chief cabin, including wine	$80
Steerage, with superior fare	40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 56 Broadway.

THE STEAMER VERA CRUZ WILL sail for Havre direct from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 5.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.

PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.

The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

LOUISIANA	Thompson	SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
HELVETIA	Ogilvie	SATURDAY, Aug. 11.
ERIN	Cutting	SATURDAY, Aug. 18.
PENNSYLVANIA		SATURDAY, Aug. 25.
DENMARK		SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Aug. 4	1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Sept. 1	1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Sept. 29	1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN	Saturday, Oct. 27	1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS	Saturday, Nov. 24	1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.......$150 | Lower Saloon.......$130
Second class, $80.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	Aug. 4
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	Aug. 11
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 15
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 18
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 22

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.......9th August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...18th Aug't.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons. 6th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:

First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 25.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 8.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 19.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA, 2,500 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

NEW YORK AND VENEZUELA MAIL LINE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
The New and Splendid Steamer
GULF STREAM,
CHARLES SCANDELLA, Master,

Is now receiving freight at Pier No. 20 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

The boats of this line make connection at St. Thomas with Steam Packets for Puerto Rico, Jamaica and the Windward Islands. Passage to St. Thomas, $75, gold; to Venezuela, $100, gold. Freight to St. Thomas, $1 per bbl., 20 cts. per foot, gold; to Venezuela, $1 25 per bbl., 25 cts. per foot, gold. For particulars apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.
TRIPOLI	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

Exhibitors at the Brazil Exhibition, to be held at Rio Janeiro in October, will find freight charges reasonable by this conveyance.

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1.—NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On MONDAY, Aug. 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$85.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

Measurement Goods.	Weight Goods.
$1 35@$1 50 per cubic foot.	2½@3 cents per pound.

Payable in San Francisco.
All the freight taken is "FAST" freight.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,

BY THE
REGULAR U. S. MAIL LINE.
One of the favorite and elegant steamers,
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRENADA,
will leave Pier 14 East River, near the foot of Wall-st.,
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freight will be signed at the Pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New Orleans, $55,
which includes all charges except meals on railroads.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR Line—Pier No. 14 East River. The very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

EMPIRE LINE TO SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13, North River.
New arrangements, commencing Aug. 1, 1866.
Passage tickets issued through to

Augusta	$27 00	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31 00	Atlanta	34 00
Columbus	35 00	Mobile	51 95
Albany	35 00	New-Orleans	55 00
Eufaula	35 00		

Every charge included except meals on the railroads.
Steamers land passengers in Savannah on Tuesdays.
Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.
Bills of lading given for through freight.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND Commander, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-st., punctually, at 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Aug. 4.

Freight received daily and bills of lading signed on the wharf.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 Bowling-Green.

TO NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The new and splendid sidewheel steamer,
RAPIDAN,
WM. B. EATON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY, August 8, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.
The RALEIGH follows on the 18th.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERIDAN, Capt. J. H. BOTTON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class Steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANIOY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, the trains and boats of this Company will leave as follows:

Steamer JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-street, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with Express train for Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson and Philadelphia, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

At 4 P. M., from Pier No. 32 North River and 4:15 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, connecting with trains for above points and Philadelphia, and Express train for Long Branch. Fare to Long Branch, on this train only, 25 cents.

Fare to Philadelphia on all trains, $2.

The freight boat leaves at 5:30 P. M. for all points on the line and Philadelphia.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

Express at 9 A. M., from foot of Vine-street.; fare to New-York, $2.

Way Mail and Express at 2:40 A. M. from Camden, arriving at New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

Freight at 5:15 P. M., arriving at New-York at 4 A. M. next morning.

All baggage must be delivered in New-York at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

EXCURSION SEASON OF 1866.

TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.

Excursion tickets, at reduced rates, from New-York, via Niagara Falls, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence, (passing Thousand Islands and Rapids of St. Lawrence by daylight,) to Montreal, Quebec, River Saguenay, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake Memphremagog, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga Springs, Newport, and return to New-York.

For particulars of routes, rates of fare, tickets and all information, apply at the office of the Grand Trunk Railroad and Royal Mail Line of steamers, No. 175 Broadway, New-York.
E. P. BEACH, General Agent.

DAILY EXCURSION

TO LONG BRANCH AND RETURN,
THE SAME DAY,
Giving passengers about five hours at Long Branch.
NEW LINE.

On and after Thursday, July 19, the steamboat
META
will leave the Pier, south side of Barclay-st. Ferry, (the berth of the Sea-shore Railroad boat,) at 8 A. M., and connect at Sandy Hook with the Long Branch and Sea-shore Railroad for Long Branch.

Returning, will leave Long Branch at 4 P. M.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

NORTH SHORE STATEN ISLAND FERRY,
leaves daily, from Pier No. 19, between Cortlandt and Dey sts., at 7, 9, 10½ A. M.; 12½, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M. Sunday arrangement at 8½, 10, 11½ A. M.; 1, 2½, 4, 6, 7½ P. M.

To charter for excursions, steamer HUGUENOT; also, to let for Sunday schools and picnics, Pomona Grove.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.—Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price.
WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK.—The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M., for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

THE MEMBERS OF CORINTHIAN Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special convocation on SUNDAY, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy companion, James W. Fraser. By order of W. H. BUDLONG, H. P.
EDWIN M. ALFORD, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 3:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:20 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT

FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

THE NAUSHON LEAVES EVERY DAY,
Christopher-street—9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-street—9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Pier No. 4 North River—10, 1 and 4.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

The boats on this ferry will leave as follows: Christopher-st., 8¼, 9¼, 11¼, 12¼, 2¼, 3¼; Dey-st., 8¾, 9¾, 11¾, 12¾, 2¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9, 10, 12, 1, 3 and 4.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	Friday, Aug. 3, 12 M.
Saturday, Aug. 4, 12 M.	Saturday, Aug. 4, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 5, 2¾ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 6, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 7, 12 M.	Tuesday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 8, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.	

Superior accommodations, and great care taken of horses and carriages.

AUGUST, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. On and after FRIDAY the 20th, the fare will be 10 cents, (except on Sundays,) which will be 25 cents; freight on light bbls. 12½c.; tight bbls. 20c. The new and fast steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, having been built expressly for this route, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Wednesday,	1,	7½ A. M.	Wednesday	1,	11 A. M.
Thursday,	2,	8 A. M.	Thursday,	2,	12 M.
Friday,	3,	8½ A. M.	Friday,	3,	12½ P. M.
Saturday,	4,	1½ P. M.	Saturday,	4,	6 P. M.
Sunday,	5,	9 A. M.	Sunday,	5,	3 P. M.
Monday,	6,	11 A. M.	Monday,	6,	3½ P. M.
Tuesday,	7,	12 M.	Tuesday,	7,	4 P. M.

Ample accommodations for horses and wagons.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN leaves Pier No. 26 East River at 3:45 and 37th-st. (East River) at 3:55 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:20 A. M. No freight received and delivered at 37th-st. No freight taken on Saturdays, nor on any other day after 3 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal	$11 40
New-York to Saratoga	3 45
New-York to Syracuse	5 05
New-York to Rochester	6 72
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls	8 25

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains. Through in three hours. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets $1 25.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK, L. I.—Steamer PIONEER, from Pier No. 43 (foot of Rutgers-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train, daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.

4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.

The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.

Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO.,
No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

FOR SALE.

MILL PROPERTY IN TIDE-WATER, VIRGINIA.

We offer for sale an exceedingly valuable and desirable mill site, water power, and [illegible] 50 acres of heavily timbered land attached. The mill was burned by the United States troops during the war and was widely known as one of the largest and most profitable in tide-water, Virginia, situated in King William County, half a mile from two good landings on the Mattaponi River, with which a creek, navigable for boats and scows, connects it; two miles from the Village of Aylett's, 28 miles from Richmond, near the stage road, the location for a grist and saw mill is unrivaled. The pond is a large one, 2½ miles long, and the streams supplying it unfailing. The former mill was a massive brick structure, three stories high, ran three pairs of stones, the wheel overshot, and the head of water powerful. For manufacturing purposes and lumber business, no property has superior advantages. Thousands of acres of timber and wood, easily accessible, lie in the neighborhood which can be obtained on the most favorable terms. The walls of the mill are standing, the water-wheel uninjured, and the dam is in good repair. A cotton gin and house, with a comfortable miller's house and garden attached, still remain. Terms, $6,000; one-half in cash, the balance in two years, (interest payable quarterly at 7 per cent. per annum,) to be secured by deed of trust on the property. If this property is not sold privately on or before the 10th day of September, 1866, it will then be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Village of Aylett's, King William County, on FRIDAY, Sept. 21, 1866. Apply, in New-York, to NORMAN D. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.; in Virginia, to WM. R. AYLETT, Aylett's Post-office, King William County.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES.

FIVE AT $100,000 EACH, AND OTHERS, FOR SALE BY S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

ALBERT HAMILTON,

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND BONDS,
NO. 137 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE DESIRABLE country seat known as the Valley Farm, 2¾ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., on the Raritan River; about 200 acres of choice farming land under a high state of cultivation; large double mansion with fine lawn and shade trees, farmer's house, ice-house (filled,) large barn, stables, cow-stables, carriage-house, wagon-house, tool-house, granary, hennery, and other outbuildings; large garden and grapery with choice varieties of fruits and berries; apple orchards; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the place; well adapted for raising and fattening cattle, or for hay and grain; location for health and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., N. Y.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated on Lather's Hill, one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.; one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick; formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hay-house and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either

JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS, } Executors.
Or OREN C. JAQUES,
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION—AN elegant four-story and high basement brown-stone house on 49th-st., near 5th-av., 25 feet front; workmanship unexcelled and materials of the best quality; beautiful black walnut doors to first floor and front basement; walnut stairs and wainscotting to third floor; tessellated marble hall; dumb waiter, furnace, bath, water-closets, and all other modern conveniences; handsome billiard-room. An excellent opportunity is here offered to secure a first-class house in a very desirable location. For terms, &c., apply to FISH & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM NEAR MILLSTONE, N. J., at a sacrifice; 158¾ acres, 8 fine timber, balance well cultivated; two good large two-story houses, and all necessary outbuildings; large apple orchard, pears, cherries, &c.; in the best farming section of the State; perfectly healthy. Look at this before buying elsewhere. Only $13,500. Other small farms equally cheap. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No 2.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH OXFORD-ST., BROOKLYN, a first-class brown-stone front house, in excellent order and with all conveniences; the owner removing from the city, immediate possession can be had; and will be sold, with or without the furniture, on very moderate terms. W. W. COLBRON, No. 918 Fulton-av., near Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—BOWERY PROPERTY, WEST side, with immediate possession.

ALSO, 2 vacant lots on 37th-st., between Park and Madison avs.

ALSO, tenement property on Avenue A, Goerck and 3d sts., 12th, 21st, Mulberry, Wooster and Sullivan sts. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE SMALL FARM OF 18 acres, in good cultivation; a comfortable house and outhouses; plenty of fruit, a good young orchard, on high land, perfectly healthy located, 35 miles from the City on the Harlem Railroad; would be sold cheap for cash, or part down. For particulars apply at No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, of owner.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE HILLSIDE COUNTRY SEAT, Branford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, 7 miles from New-Haven, 1½ miles from sea shore; 5 acres of land, modern house, fifteen rooms, stable, ice-house, hennery and outbuildings, all nearly new; choice fruit and ornamental trees and vines; near churches, post-office and railroad depot. For particulars, inquire of GEO. COMINGS, No. 62 Walker-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR A BREWERY, packing-house, stables, &c., the five valuable lots of ground, with the substantial brick building thereon, Nos. 184 to 192 East 26th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., being 125 feet front by 98.9 feet in depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE FARM, 36 ACRES, VERY finely fruited, good improvements, pleasantly located, in Rockland County, near depot Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Price $6,500, with crops, farm, stock, &c. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A QUIET AND HEALTHY HOUSE IN Brooklyn, commanding a fine view of New-York Bay; house entirely new and modern in arrangement; built of Portland stone, and in the most thorough manner. Terms favorable. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., first-class, furnished, four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 22x60; complete order; for sale low; possession; others $10,000 to $15,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 45 and 47 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. Inquire on the premises, or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

GREENWICH, CONN.—A VERY DESIRABLE residence for sale, pleasantly located near churches and schools. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to or address DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO., No. 569 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 129TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A large French villa house, stable, hot and cold graperies, and six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, to Mrs. J. T. TROTTER.

$3.200—HALF TO REMAIN—IN THE centre of Newtown, L. I., house and lot, stable and outbuildings; all in perfect order. Apply to G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

FOR A WESTERN FARM, GOOD BUILD-ings, I offer twenty acres, covered with choice fruit, fair buildings, in Westchester County. Address A., Box 170 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, LONG Island, a new two-story house containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire of DAVID J. PAFF, spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WITH kitchen extension and all the modern improvements, on 108th-st., between Broadway and the Hudson River. Apply on the premises. Price $3,500.

I OFFER A NICE HOUSE, FURNISHED, near ferry, in Brooklyn, for a neat country place, convenient to railroad. Address B., Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED AND COSY house on Brooklyn Heights; five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; very cheap; immediate possession.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 212 Broadway.

TO LET—POSSESSION SEPT. 1—FIRST-CLASS house, No. 238 East 15th-st.; rent, $1,500. Carpets and oil-cloths sold if desired. Apply to J. NAPIER, No. 4 Dey-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE AT RYE, N. Y., newly fitted up, not furnished. Apply to GEORGE WEIGHTMAN, JR., at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

ELEGANT FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR and other rooms to let, together or separate, in first-class private house, No. 27 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHD HOUSE WANTED—FROM 1ST September to 1st May; must be in a good location, and healthy and comfortably furnished. Address S. N., Box No. 1,182 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, consisting of a handsome team of closely matched black horses, 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands, gentle, and free from vice, suitable for a family; also, a new phaeton, by Brewster & Baldwin; new harness by Lounden; the horses by themselves, or the whole much below their value. Can be seen at Armour's stable, corner West 12th-st. and 8th-av. Inquire for WILLIAM.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 2 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DA SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 12, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:

F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palæontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 33 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS HAINES

AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

Next session opens Sept. 5. This is a real college, with a regular charter; a superior course of study, an able and experienced faculty, elegant accommodations, strict discipline, healthful location, with all that is necessary to a solid and elegant education. Apply immediately in order to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The annual session will commence Sept. 10. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"
No. 896 Broadway,
C. WHARTON CLIFTON, A. B., Director.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

MRS. BLIGH'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen Sept. 1, 1866.
For circulars address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MME. C. MEARS,

No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH and ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

A FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT NO. 102 REMSEN-ST., BROOKLYN.—The DAY DEPARTMENT under the care of Misses HARRISON and RANNEY, the BOARDING DEPARTMENT under the care of Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, will reopen Sept. 17. A pleasant home and a complete and thorough course of study make this a desirable and profitable school. For boarding pupils, address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, at St. Albans, Vt., until Sept. 5.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall Term will commence on the 6th of September. For admission or circulars, with full particulars, address
Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR miles from Peekskill, N. Y., opens Sept. 4. Associate Principals, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., and Rev. A. P. MORRIS, M. A., of Oxford, England. For circulars, address C. D. MORRIS, Peekskill, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for 15 pupils; location healthy and beautiful. Terms moderate. Opens Sept. 3. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF DUTCHESS COUNTY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Sept. 3, 1866. For circulars address STEWART PELHAM, Principal.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 53 West 42d-st.—Reopens Sept. 20. Address as above till Sept. 10, when Miss B. returns to town.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ESSEX, Conn.; Fall Term commences September 5. Address M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal, for Catalogues.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL, on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE reopens Sept. 12: Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED LADY, HAV-ing excellent references, a situation as matron in a young ladies' school. Address Mrs. S., South Egremont, Mass.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & [illegible]
[illegible] L. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! COOL!! COOL!!!
A DELIGHTFULLY COOL ATMOSPHERE.
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MR. G. L. FOX'S
SPLENDID SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME
MR. G. L. FOX,
MISS KATE PENNOYER, MR. C. K. FOX.
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours.
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
to amuse, instruct and interest,
OVER 150,000 CURIOSITIES,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 126 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
INGENIOUS GLASSBLOWERS.
THE FIFTH SALOON, THE FIFTH SALOON
Contains a collection of
LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS,
unequaled for rarity, and to view which is
ALONE WORTH THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES.
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
WHITE PEACOCKS, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO.
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
largest collection ever seen in America.
LIVING 3-HORNED BULL, TWO NYL-GHAUS,
LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER.......Director.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1866.
Continuation of the very successful presentation of the
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR FAIRY LEGEND,
THE
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
ICE WITCH. ICE WITCH.
Which nightly enjoys a success of the most positive and rare order.
DECIDED HIT of the PROTEAN FAIRIES, the
WEBB SISTERS WEBB SISTERS
As MINNA and LADY ULLA in the Spectacle.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS
Of the ENTIRE CAST, conceded one of
THE VERY STRONGEST
Presented in a spectacular play within many years.
Misses KATE NEWTON, THERESA WOOD, Mrs. SAUNDERS.
Messrs. GEORGE CLARKE, R. LAMB, WARD, WHITING, FOSTER, and others of marked excellence.
THE DELIGHTFUL TRANSFORMATION
concluding the first act, continues to charm, with its
GRAND SCENIC DISPLAY, ENTRANCING MUSIC, DREAMY CHORUSES and the PLEASING DANCES of
M'lle THERESA WOOD
and
Miss MILLIE FOWLER.
First introduction of A GORGEOUS FINALE.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE ELFIN DELL. THE ELFIN DELL.
THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA CHORUS,

engaged expressly to sustain the brilliant choruses with which the play is replete, in addition to several entirely new compositions, prepared expressly for this presentation of the spectacle, render charming things from "Undine," "Lurline," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Night in Grenada," which nightly secure enthusiastic receptions.

THE ICE WITCH is a legend of the North of Europe, and is written up by the dramatist, Mr. BUCKSTONE, to present its most pleasing features in a Grand Spectacular Form. It is believed that no other presentation of this play, within its existence of nearly forty years, has ever contained so many features of excellence. Replete with scenic effects, from the rising of the curtain to the finale, of the most georgeous and brilliant character, from the very able pencils of Messrs. E. HAYES and D. A. STRONG, permeated with weird and fairy-like music, composed expressly for the performance of the story, by Mr. THOMAS BAKER, embracing the choral gems of several operas entirely new to this public, costumed with the luxuriant freedom of a mystic legend,—full to repletion with ever varying incident, it cannot fail to DELIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.......Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
Opening Night SATURDAY, Aug. 4.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

Damon, Mr. W. H. Walley; Pythias, Mr. G. W. Thompson; Calanthe, Miss Violet Campbell; Hermine, Mrs. Glassford.

WILLFUL MURDER.

Pythagoras Sphoon, Mr. Belford Ryan; Featherly, Mr. G. Lingard; Consol, Mr. Glassford.

BACHELORS' BUTTONS.

Miss Violet Campbell in four characters, Songs, Dances, &c. Sam, Mr. Belford Ryan.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauricean guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

CONFIDENTIAL.

To young men and others wishing to lead a purer life, to overcome the force of solitary habit, to regain health shattered by excess, an old practitioner will send a valuable medical book free, on receipt of postage, 25 cents. Address D. VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 29 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 5th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 405 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

A NEW REMEDY FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—Safe and sure at one interview. Dr. SELDEN, No. 233 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'er, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EIGHTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE
Popular Young Irish Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE
BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98,
WITH SPLENDID SCENERY,
EFFECTIVE MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
ACCURATE APPOINTMENTS,
CORRECT COSTUMES,
PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
BEAUTIFUL SONGS,
EXCITING TABLEAUX,
APPROPRIATE OVERTURE AND INCIDENTAL MUSIC,
arranged by the late John P. Cooke, Esq.,
and the following
CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE:

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the "Bould Boy of Glengall," with a new ballad, "Kate O'Brien," and a grand patriotic song called the GREEN ABOVE THE RED! written expressly for the piece by JOHN B. LEVERICH, Esq.,	Mr. Dan Bryant.
Owney Dugan, from Skibbereen	
Denny Doyle, a Piper	
Higgeen O'Leary, an old Harper	
Sir Derry Downs, an English Tourist	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Father Malone	Mr. Chas. Fisher
Lieut. Lovell Kennedy	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Tarleton	Mr. George Holland
Corney Ryan, the informer	Mr. J. F. Hagan
Capt. Henry	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Miles O'Halloran, the Snake of Kerry	Mr. W. J. Leonard
Darby, the "blast," an old piper	Mr. G. F. Browne
Mary Kennedy, with a new ballad, "Good Bye," by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.	Miss Rosa Cooke
Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a young widow	Mrs. Mark Smith
Widow Brien	Mrs. John Sefton

Other Characters by the Company.

Incidental to the Drama a peculiarly characteristic dance by the characters, arranged by Mr. Geosel, entitled the
"RUCTION JIG,"
the music composed by John Brougham, Esq.

For synopsis of Scenery and Incidents, see small bills.

WINTER GARDEN.

Begins at 8; concludes at 10¾ o'clock.
FRIDAY, AUG. 3.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF BROUGHAM'S SPLENDID EXTRAVAGANZA
COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS.
This evening will be presented, with all its
SPLENDOR OF SCENERY
AND APPOINTMENTS,
Brougham's Great Extravaganza, entitled,
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,

Don Christoval Colon alias COLUMBUS, a clairvoyant voyager whose fillibustering expedition gave rise to a world of speculation	Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
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KING FERDINAND	Mr. J. C. DUNN

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Jenny Leatherlungs, with songs and dances.	Miss Emilie Melville
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WM. B. FRELIGH,
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 3,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN, HAPPY MAN,
DUMB GIRL OF GENOA,
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POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
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2.	Overture, "Maritana."	Wallace
3.	Waltz, "Morgenblaetter."	Strauss
4.	Selection, "William Tell."	Rossini
5.	Symphony in D. 1. Adagio, Allegro. 2. Andante. 3. Finale.	Mozart
6.	Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream."	Mendelssohn
7.	Overture, "Zampa"	Herold
8.	Nocturne, "Monastery Bells."	Wely
9.	Polka, "The Linnet."	Bousquet
10.	Grand Potpourri, "Something for Everybody."	Buechel.

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NEW HOTEL, JUST OPENED;
EVERETT HOUSE,

With first-class accommodations; beautifully located on Broadway, a few doors south of the Clarendon Hotel.

From the Daily Saratogian, July 30.

"We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Fraser on their decided success in establishing a first-class house for visitors and families, who require quiet and elegant comforts. The house is new throughout, the suits of rooms spacious and newly furnished, and the table is said by those who are already there to be unsurpassed. As only from one to two hundred persons can find accommodations at this house, we advise immediate application."

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B. V. FRASER, Proprietor.

AUG. 1, 1866.

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SCHENCK'S PAVILION, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
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COZZENS BROTHERS.

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WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS HAD several years experience in teaching in seminaries and high schools, a situation to teach the higher English branches, mathematics and Latin. Address C. E. B., care of Moore, Wilstach & Baldwin, No. 60 Walker-st., New-York.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

self, have recor'ed in his dispatch so plainly his defeat and the cause. Some will read it as stupidity, others as a daring instance of moral courage and of nobility of mind. What wonder that reports were rife that Gen. BENEDEK had shot himself through the heart, or that, as was truly affirmed, he had earnestly sought death on the battlefield, and sought it in vain? Many a noble spirit breathed its last at Sadowa, and more than one hard-earned reputation has there been shattered beyond cure. But to BENEDEK the words in which CARLYLE summed up the fate of Gen. CUSTINE seem singularly appropriate: "Accused of many things, found guilty of one—*unsuccessfulness.*"

The Position of England from a French Point of View.

From L'Etandard, of July 20.

The needle-gun has this day won another victory—*it has now conquered England.*

It is known with what earnestness the Tory Cabinet repudiated the haughty doctrines of PITT and the bellicose traditions of the old Conservatives. The first debate, the first now spoken by Lord DERBY in the House of Lords, was to quiet public opinion in England, and to promise absolute neutrality on the Continent. No war, no intervention, that is its programme.

An Opinion from Russia.

Correspondence of the Berlin Kreuz Zeitung.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 14.

Nothing as yet has been said in Governmental circles of the probability that Russia would step out from its position of neutrality. Only the active *interference of another European power* (France?) might compel Russia to take a course in consonance with its political interests. The newspapers here have full liberty of expression upon the great European conflict. Officially, the Government has denied every responsibility for the expression of newspaper interference. The old Russian party announces sympathies with Italy through the Moscow *Gazette.*

French View of Prussian Victories.

From L'Opinion Nationale, July 20.

It is with great satisfaction that we read the Berlin journals to-day. They prove that, flushed with victory, they have not lost sight of that moderation without which peace would be more difficult, not even after the complete and decisive defeat of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

There are, as it is said, two Germanies, one of the North and one of the South. We were forced on our part, long before the war commenced, and in view of eventualities, which the whole world could have seen as well as we did, to know the dividing characteristics of the two great fractions of the Germanic Confederation, their tendencies diametrically opposite, their traditional antagonism, and we must, with these incontestable facts, coincide with the pretensions of Prussia to close her dominions with the border of the Main, that is, at the limit of a country of which, to use a general expression, we have designated the people as Suabians.

Peace the True Policy of Austria.

From La France, July 19.

The Prussians have entered Frankfort and are marching on Vienna. Will there be a last battle on the banks of the Danube? Or will the capital of the Empire open its gates without resistance to the victorious army which has invaded the Austrian soil? Could the chances of a last combat sensibly modify the grave situation in which Austria is placed? Many people doubt so, and they ask if, however noble and honorable may be the efforts of patriotism, it is right to continue almost without hope this terrible war, where so much generous blood has been shed! Events unhappily are too strong for devotedness, and facts have a sovereign power which even statesmen must recognize. What is the actual situation? Austria n still resist, she might even perhaps hope for dearly-bought success under the walls of Vienna; at the defeat of Sadowa, the invasion of Bohemia, d the cruel events of late days, can she efface these? r allies are conquered, disarmed or powerless; ankfort, the seat of the German Confederation, is the hands of the Prussian; Saxony, Hanover and are invaded; Bavaria has been vanquished r a heroic struggle; the Confederation is dissolved arms, and nothing henceforth seems able to op- e the realization of Count DE BISMARCK's plans of orm. Austria can no longer count on Germany. ought to trust now to the sympathies of Europe reserve by peace what is still threatened by war. struggle under such circumstances is without bt honorable to the national sentiment, but is it ssary or politic? We do not judge the situation e state it; it demands the attention of those who k that to hasten the day of pacific negotiations is er to impose moderation on the victor than gnation on the vanquished.

Napoleon's Jealousy of Prussia.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 21.

e Emperor NAPOLEON, we hear from Paris, it difficult to conceal his jealousy of the success ussia, and especially of her growing influence in any, and several expressions strongly indicative s feeling are quoted from him at Court. The sals for an armistice which have been made to and Austria have been purposely so d as to leave the question of the Con- on of Germany still undecided, as Emperor wishes that question not settled by Prussia, but by a Congress with him- its head. It is worth remarking as a sign of es that several French provincial journals are ing to allude, though in a very cautious way, ossibility of an extension of French territory ide of the Rhine. Letters, purporting to come e Rhine districts, have been published by these papers in which the feeling of the pop- in those districts is described as being deci- vorable to an annexation to France. The Tou- , under Vice-Admiral GUEYDON, is still kept ness to go to sea at the shortest notice.

ENGLAND IN EUROPE.

nd's True Foreign Policy Defined Be that of Strict Neutrality.

From the London Times, July 21.

AING and Mr. HORSMAN in the House of last evening did not very materially differ. n favor of non-intervention, but both would British Government give what help it can to e of right. Mr. HORSMAN represents ely, perhaps, the popular feeling. We ut no battalions in the field, we are no ship, except as a "moral de- on;" but we are not to forget that a great Power with great responsibili- e should be ready to coöperate everywhere the cause of liberty and peace. No wonder are foreigners *who believe England has the the resolution to take a part in the quarrels of nent.* They see that we are inactive, also see *that we are eager.* The new ch the nation has been converted has out the warlike spirit which created alitions, and stained so many European British blood. It needs a cool and firm withstand the temptations which entice abroad and the instigations which beset e. There is always the danger that when s dispute agitates Europe the Govern- ver honest its intentions, will be led day ssume the old traditional attitude of a strife. The public will, to a certain ex- its policy until the day comes when it m *that it can go no further, and must leave nds to their own fortunes.* Then the blame ious retreat falls on the statesman who himself to be hurried into such incau- es.

y's Government will, we trust, learn the experience of its predecessors, and *ughout the strictest neutrality.* This coun- perhaps for the first time, the position partial spectator, anxious only for the and we believe that foreign Govern- recognize our disinterestedness and In the Polish insurrection and uarrel we were avowedly partisans, the Italian war, seven years ago, ople had declared so strongly against it would have been difficult for nt to act as mediators. But, in the ord STANLEY may, by a cautious but t policy, exercise a beneficial influence nent without any departure from the utrality. Throughout the discussions which they have ended, the British shown a sound judgment and perfect have all recognized that Austria d technically right in her dis- sia, and there is no such bitterness the days when her influence blighted h of the Italian Peninsula. But, pathizing with the unfortunate Em- mber that our Government urged e first the cession of Venetia—an act ed in time, would have averted the d have preserved for Austria that po- y which she seems now in danger of The course of Lord STANLEY is nly to maintain *firmly the convic- rogress of war has wrought in the countrymen.* A few weeks—nay, a ade a revolution in Europe. The nent has taken a great and unex- We have no longer Count BISMARCK fractory Deputies, but a King sur- nd subtle counsellors, and by Gen- skill advancing to the conquest of have only to look to the ef- tories, and to ask ourselves able, in the interests of Germany ld, that he should succeed. s been answered by the public ntry in the affirmative. Every ussians is a step to the union of inestimable benefit which can be and the best pledge of general e. Every shot fired by the so- ay or its Austrian supporters rary, inflict a wound on the nd tend to perpetuate a system nd gifted people has been kept de and political nullity. What- re may be in the opinions r. HORSMAN and Mr. GLAD- ws which politicians may hold s of non-interference, there will n this point on both sides of the ut the country. By attaining many the Prussians will be able *of people's political, commercial hey will be able to avert the disas- ustria has exercised for a century* n closer the bonds which should rilized nations of the Continent *n people from the dread of French* ity which was the chief feature on was fatal to national strength

nment be solicited to join in quiesce in any terms of peace, o difficulty in advising Austria of Venetia and to retire from But the most important belligerent Powers should be left to fight their battles among themselves. If our national counsels can be of any avail they will be best employed in advising the world to stand aloof, and allow Germany and Italy to constitute themselves according to their wants. We are glad Lord STANLEY is able to state that France has no intention of interfering by force in this dispute. It could hardly be otherwise, for, whatever may be the traditional jealousies of the Continent, the French Emperor is not one to crush the aspirations of nations. As far as our own Government is concerned, the public will be satisfied to learn that no pledge has been given, no mediation undertaken, and that we are free to act as may be most conducive to the general good.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Slight to an English Princess.

Paris (July) Correspondence of the London Star.

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess CHRISTIAN, accompanied by Lord and Lady COWLEY, and attended by Lady MELVILLE and the gentlemen in waiting on the Prince, went to Versailles to visit the galleries as well as the Chateaux of Trianon. You will naturally conclude that, the Prince and Princess being the hosts of our Ambassador, his Excellency took them to Versailles in one of his carriages, by the splendid road thither which, crossing the Bois de Boulogne, St. Cloud, and Ville de d'Avray, forms one of the most charming drives that can be imagined. It occupies but one hour, and conveys an enchanting idea of the environs of Paris. Not so, however; whether H's Excellency's horses were ill, or the coachmen attacked by the threatened epidemic, the fact is their Royal Highnesses traveled like common mortals per railway Rive droite Rue St. Lazare. But what is still more astonishing, and which not only startled the inhabitants of Versailles, but not a little hurt the pride of the English residents of that town, was to see the English Ambassador call two of the cabs whose dirty pink and blue calico linings are so well known, and whose broken-kneed Rosinantes are the constant subject of jeer among the street boys. It was, however, in one of these dirty, rough-going vehicles that the daughter of our Queen was driven through the city of LOUIS XIV., first to partake of a meagre luncheon at the Hotel des Reservoirs and then to the palace of the Grand Roi. The Princess, when she found herself seated in this cab, must have felt inclined to exclaim with the Doge of Venice, when he visited the palace in the time of LOUIS XIV.: "*Ce qui m' étonne les plus c'est de m' y voir.*" I do the justice to the Prefect to assert that a telegram dispatched on the party leaving Paris would have secured the presence of a more reliable vehicle than a hackney cab at the Versailles station.

Approaching Marriage of the Princess Dagmar.

Paris (July 19) Correspondence of the London Star.

The approaching marriage of the Princess DAGMAR to the heir apparent of all the Russias is much talked of in Paris *salons*. An eye-witness relates the following details of the parting scene between her and the late Cesarewitch: The young Princess had been summoned at his express wish, and arrived, accompanied by the Queen, her mother, and the Prince Royal of Denmark. She was dressed in white, and as she arrived at the station excited the deepest sympathy from the immense crowd who awaited her arrival, anxious to catch a glimpse of her features; but this was impossible, as she hurried away rapidly to the Villa Herber. She was at once led to the dying Cesarewitch, and she knelt by his side, sobbing bitterly. He had been senseless; but in the white kneeling figure he suddenly recollected his *fiancée*, drew her towards him, and murmuring some words, inaudible save to her, kissed her forehead. Then, as one might read of in a novel, he took the Princess' hand, and without again speaking, placed it in that of his brother ALEXANDER, which action was at once interpreted by the family as signifying his wish that his brother should bestow on her the throne his own death would deprive her of. From that moment Princess DAGMAR did not quit the death chamber till the Grand Duke had breathed his last. She closed his eyes and imprinted a parting kiss on his forehead, and thenceforth the Imperial family considered her as one of themselves. Her stay at Nice lasted but forty-eight hours. The present Cesarewitch is in character a complete contrast to his charming and deplored brother. Imperious and domineering, he is by no means popular, and has inherited not a little of the temperament of the family.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Proposition to Rid the City of Cholera by Contract—Homeopathy in the Board—Judge Bosworth Indignant—Dr. Stone Explains—Document Kicked Out—Remedies Tendered—Mr. Tracy on the Seizure of Piers—The Sanitary Superintendent's Report—Other Matters.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, after Dr. STONE had read an elaborate and anonymous communication, whose purpose seemed to be to exhibit homeopathy as a deformity in medical practice, President SCHULTZ introduced a letter—from a gentlemen of the "New Practice," he said—proposing to rid the City of cholera by contract. Secretary CLARK read as follows:

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President the Board of Health:

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject of vital interest, namely: the abatement of epidemic cholera. While it cannot be denied that so far the admirable preventive measures adopted by yourself and associates have kept down the number of cases to a very low rate, yet from the reports it appears that the proportion of deaths among those attacked by cholera in the City of New-York is one-half or more, being about the average usual death-rate from the epidemic in former visitations. I have waited for some time to see what theories were advanced, or if physicians were any more successful in their treatment than formerly. But seeing that the prevailing methods of cure are comparative failures, and wishing to save life, I am prepared to make you the following proposition: I propose to reduce the number of deaths from cholera from one-half, more or less, to two or five (at the utmost) in one hundred cases, under any circumstances; and if I can see patients in the first stage of the disease, I will guarantee that there shall be no death. My practice, which is very extensive in this City, is allopathic. I employ no hocus-pocus, no laying-on of hands or magnetism—no homeopathy; but the treatment is founded on science, pathological knowledge and common sense. I generally use no medicine. The time consumed in bringing a patient out of danger is from fifteen to thirty minutes. I ask no pay; but, if successful, I shall expect a fair remuneration for my services; but if not, I would rather sink thousands than accept a single cent. All I ask is that you supply me with an adequate force of active working physicians or experienced nurses, also a few appliances of trifling cost, and no interference, questions or suggestions in regard to my system whatever. I have now proposed a treatment for cholera or analogous complaints which I know is superior to anything extant, and will cure when stimulants, sedatives and the vast list of experimental remedies utterly fail.

I remain yours, &c., J. WALTER SCOTT, M. D.

After the subsidence of the merriment which the reading of this remarkable letter occasioned, the paper was ordered on file.

HOMEOPATHY AND CHOLERA.

Dr. STONE read the following:

To the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health:

We have heard a great deal lately from enthusiastic homeopathists about their wonderful success in the treatment of cholera. It is well to know what experienced and honest physicians of the same school think upon this subject.

In "*The British Journal of Homeopathy*, vol. 7, p. 177, we read:" We cannot help deprecating the boastful tone we so often hear assumed by homeopathists on this subject. It argues a singular callousness of feeling in any one who has had much experience in the disease, not to be penetrated with a profound sense of the comparative impotence of the homeopathic art in arresting or greatly modifying this terrible plague.

In vol. 13, p. 329, we learn "that Dr. GERSTEL reported to an allopathic Austrian medical society that he had treated 300 cases of cholera of a most inveterate character, with a loss of only 32. A proposal was made to him to practice under the observation of the District Superintendent, Dr. NUSHARD, in order to establish satisfactorily the success of homeopathic treatment. An offer which I declined," says Dr. GERSTEL. The reason for this may be found on page 331, where Dr. GERSTEL continues: "Although I had many cases of choleric diseases under my treatment during the epidemic, I had not any of real cholera."

In vol. 15, p. 130, we read: "Dr. STENS makes the assertion that the homeopathic mortality in cholera is only 8½ per cent. Now we (editors *British Journal of Homeopathy*) should rejoice very much were this the case; but, alas! we know from sad experience, that it is at least three times as high as here stated; and this is a fact so easily ascertained by reference to the statistics of homeopathists themselves, that we are surprised that Dr. STENS has allowed such a flagrant exaggeration to damage the credibility of his other statements. We know very well the data on which the percentage of mortality he gives is founded, and we are well convinced of their utter unworthiness. How then he could allow himself to put forward such an exaggeration we are at a loss to imagine."

In vol. 12, p. 698, we read: "We are sorry to learn that the cholera has, in Dr. TESSIER's wards, shown so malignant a type." These results were so bad that Dr. TESSIER has never published them. In order to prove that Dr. TESSIER had every advantage, we quote from vol. 9, p. 693. "We paid a visit to Dr. TESSIER's wards in the Hospital St. Marguerite. He has 100 beds, and the hospital arrangements pleased us very much. The wards are airy and high, and the hospital well situated and well served. Dr. TESSIER informed us that he had never met with anything but uniform kindness and respect from the Central Bureau of Hospitals in Paris, although at various periods there there have been medical men among them, and such is the case at present. Not the slightest opposition has been offered to him in the change he has carried into effect in the treatment of patients." Dr. TESSIER subsequently published a treatise on cholera, reprinted by RUDDLE, of New-York. On page 102 we read: "Homeopathy seems comparatively powerless in the severer forms of cholera. The cures under this treatment are generally cases of diarrhœa and simple cholera; the number of deaths generally corresponds to the number of cases of algid and ataxic cholera. During the epidemic of 1849 I (Dr. TESSIER) only saw one case of either of these forms recover; hence I resorted to the regular treatment, after conviction that homeopathic practice was inefficient except in very few cases. Dr. FLEISCHMAN's Homeopathic Hospital in Vienna is served by the Sisters of Charity, and is a model of cholera. * * It has abundant means and is under no control, * * In the treatment of cholera every medicine used by us homeopathists has been tried and tried again, but without success, by me, and I have little to say in reply to them."

SENSATION IN THE BOARD.

Dr. STONE declined to disclose the name of the author of the foregoing paper, but described it as being an epitome of various eminent homeopathists' opinions.

Judge BOSWORTH addressed the Chair at some length and with uncommon warmth, and protested against any action being taken by the Board upon an anonymous communication attacking both the homeopathic practice as a system and the homeopathic physicians as a class. Addressing himself to the gentlemen of the Sanitary Committee, the Judge charged that they had refused the homeopathists a separate hospital wherein they might treat cholera in their own way, and offered them a chance to practice only on conditions which no homeopathist could accept, namely, that they should practice under the surveillance of allopathic physicians. Again, emphatically, the Judge protested against the reception of the paper by the Board.

Dr. STONE replied that he had resolved not to notice personal attacks upon the Sanitary Committee, whether in the form of letters or in the newspapers. He had remarked that the most damaging error into which the homeopathists had fallen was their rejection of all previous accumulations of pathological knowledge. He had offered the homeopathists half of a cholera hospital, with precisely the same chance that the allopathists might have; but the Board had appointed a Medical Director of Hospitals, and he could not promise them that they should not be, like the allopathic physicians, under that Director's control. They should, however, use their own medicines, and treat their patients in their own way; accounts should be kept with precision, and at the close of the season a fair report should be made. They had not accepted this offer. They dare not. He had challenged them to the test, but they had evasively declined, and thus shown that all their clamor is a mere sham, gotten up by certain men to bring themselves prominently before the public. For one, he would have nothing further to do with them.

President SCHULTZ regarded the communication as a mere bundle of opinions which had been collated by an allopathist to show that in acute cholera homeopathy is impotent. In God's name, he would like to know whether the allopathists could cure acute cholera. He had observed that about one-half of the patients thus far had died under allopathic treatment. He desired to kick the document out.

Dr. STONE, after informing the Board that the paper was from the pen of Dr. PETERS, withdrew it from the table.

ANOTHER REMEDIAL AGENT.

Dr. STONE introduced the following:

DEAR SIR: I would urgently call the attention of the Board of Health to a solution of hydro-sulphuric acid gas in water as a remedy for cholera, cholera infantum, and diarrhœa.

Its action is such that in some cases it might almost be styled an antidote for these diseases. The immediate settling the stomach would render it a valuable aid in applying other remedies in cases where it was not found sufficient for cholera itself. I claim one case of cholera and numerous cases of diarrhœa to have been cured by this remedy, and brought the matter before a former Board of Health, by whom it was referred, but owing to some neglect never fairly tested.

The bi-sulphuret of carbon seems to possess similar powers, but in a lesser degree as far as I have been able to determine. I shall be glad to exhibit the mode adopted by me in making this preparation, and all information I am in possession of to any the Board may think proper to refer the matter.

In the hope that this may be found to be a remedy of value, or its suggestion may lead to other and better remedies for cholera,

I am, yours respectfully,
LAWRENCE REID, Professor of Chemistry.
To the President of the Board of Health.

The paper was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

SEIZURE OF PIERS.

Counselor TRACY, to whom had been referred a recent resolution of the Brooklyn Common Council, asking the Board to provide piers for Messrs. FRANCIS SWIFT & Co., the night-soil contractors—piers which the Board can secure only by seizure—reported as follows:

The question whether this Board has power to provide docks or landing-places for the shipment of dead animals, offals and night soil, depends, for its proper consideration, upon the preliminary question whether such provision is to be made by agreement with the owners of the property, or by seizure without their consent. In the former alternative the right to expend money acquiring a dock or landing by purchase or lease, as an extraordinary power during the present period of peril, exists whenever such a measure is found by the Board to be absolutely necessary to prevent pestilence or to preserve public health during the present season. In such an emergency the Board has no right to expose the health by waiting for negligent contractors to perform their duty, but is to take the requisite means directly, under the seventh and eighth clauses of the resolutions approved by the Governor April 21, 1866. But if negotiation and purchase do not avail, I find no authority for the Board to seize a dock or landing place without consent of the owner. This Board has a certain power to take possession of buildings, for temporary hospitals, during the prevalence of an epidemic, if in their judgment the same be required, and for private property so taken a private compensation is to be paid. (Health Laws of New-York, 34, sec. 38.) The power is limited to hospitals and has no application to docks or landings, and I find no statutory provision have such application.

BURIAL OF CHOLERA PATIENTS.

President SCHULTZ presented the following:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1866.

Jackson S. Schultz, Esq., President Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully direct the attention of the Board of Health to the detention of the dead by cholera at the dead-house in Bellevue Hospital.

A very large proportion of the patients are dying in the institutions of the Department, and are buried by friends in Calvary Cemetery, Kings County. Hitherto the practice has been to deliver the dead to their friends on the certificate of a physician or a Coroner, and the practice is continued in respect to those buried within the county.

But, under a recent rule of the Board of Health, none can be buried out of the county without a certificate previously ob'ained. This is found to involve a detention of several hours. It is respectfully submitted that the same rule may apply, at least during the prevalence of cholera, to burials in and without the City.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
JAMES BOWEN, President, &c.

Without debate, the letter was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENT DALTON'S REPORTS.

The Sanitary Superintendent sent in several reports, among them one calling the Board's attention to the existence of cholera in many of our public institutions, and of the occurrence of several fatal cases of the malady among persons coming from those institutions. In view of these facts he recommends that the Board prohibit all intercourse between the City and the institutions where the disease prevails. The Board therefore resolved that, in view of the existence of cholera in many of the public institutions on the islands about the City, and of the occurrence of several cases of that disease in the City directly traceable to those institutions, the authorities having charge of such institutions be requested to forbid the inmates from leaving said islands during the prevalence of the disease.

The Superintendent's further reports were as follows:

THE RED HOUSE, HARLEM.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Board, passed on the 27th day of July, the Red House premises, situated at the intersection of Second-avenue and One Hundred and sixth-street, was occupied on that date as a cholera hospital. It was immediately cleansed, put in order, and fitted with all the necessary appliances. Assistant Inspector T. H. WHITE was placed in charge, and at once provided with a sufficient corps of assistants and nurses. The first patient was received on the 31st of July, and since that date five have been admitted. A branch disinfectant depot has been established at the hospital, and means of transportation provided both for disinfectants and the conveyance of patients. The hospital is abundantly supplied with water, gas, and other conveniences. The stench from the neighboring fat-melting establishment of LANTERBACH is intolerable, and not only damaging to the hospital, but detrimental to the health of the whole neighborhood. I would respectfully urge that he be compelled to discontinue his business at once.

DESTRUCTION OF GARBAGE-BOXES.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the Board on Friday last, the general destruction of permanent street garbage-boxes has been commenced. During the past three days ninety-three have been destroyed—24 in Washington-street, 18 in Mulberry-street, 10 in Mott-street, 8 in Crosby-street, 5 in Water-street, 5 in James-street, 3 in Baxter-street, 2 in Elizabeth-street, 2 in West Houston-street, 2 in West-street, 1 in Bayard-street, 1 in New Bowery, 1 in Prince-street, 1 in Spring-street and 1 in Battery-place. All are destroyed except such as are found in a cleanly and inoffensive condition; but thus far the exceptions have been very rare, nearly all the boxes being in a most filthy state. Notices are sent to the owners or occupants of premises, giving full instructions regarding the provision for garbage required in future by section 68 of the Health Code.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TENANTS OR OWNERS.

OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1866.

To the tenants and owners of tenement house at No. 1,000 Narrow-street, New-York: The garbage box of No. 1,000 Narrow-street having been found offensive, and having been removed by the authority and pursuant to a resolution of the Metropolitan Board of Health, passed July 27, 1866, you are hereby notified to deliver the ashes and garbage from said premises to the Street Contractors, agreeably to section 68 of the Code of Health Ordinances, adopted April 20, 1866, a copy of which is given herewith.

Very respectfully,
E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.

EXTRACT FROM CODE.

SECTION 68. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, within forty days after the publication hereof, to provide or cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, (or within the area or upon the sidewalk in front of every such building or place of business,) a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub, (and several thereof, if needful,) for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage, (and liquid substance of whatever kind,) they may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant; and every such box, barrel and tub designed to hold ashes, shall be made of some suitable metal; and all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building and place of business, (or from that part for which said receptacles were provided, and none other, without the proper consent,) shall be daily placed therein before 9 o'clock in the forenoon of every day, or shall be retained in said building or place until the proper carts come to take the same away; and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S RESUMÉ.

Since my last report 654 separate reports upon nuisance have been received at their office, from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Board of Health. Of this number 646 having been found properly prepared, were forwarded to the attorney, and the remaining eight returned to the several officers making them for correction or completion. The reports received are upon the following nuisances: 188 full and offensive privies, 18 yards, courts and areas, 21 cellars, 28 gutters, 1 fat-boiling establishment, 8 waste-pipes and drains, 2 cesspools or cisterns, 8 streets and alleys, 2 culverts, 16 houses and basements, 10 vacant lots, 1 soap factory, 3 manure heaps, 2 piers, 4 piggeries, 5 stables, and 1 poudrette manufactory.

Major BOSWORTH, in charge of the Complaint Office, reports 180 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report.

During the past week 101 cases of supposed cholera have been investigated and cared for by the sanitary inspectors. Of this number 69 proved genuine, and 36 of the patients died; six are convalescent, and in 27 cases the result is unknown. In all cases reported, whether genuine or not, the premises have been thoroughly disinfected and every precaution has been taken against the disease. General disinfection of all filthy places continues.

BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

BUREAU OF RECORDS AND VITAL STATISTICS, Aug. 2, 1866.

To the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Dr. C. S. BROWN, Superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum, has just assured me that one of the morning papers mentions that institution as being visited by the cholera. Dr. BROWN assures me that this is an erroneous impression, and I am happy to report that no death from cholera or any other zymotic cause has occurred in that institution.

Respectfully yours,
E. HARRIS, Registrar.

Prior to the adjournment, which was to 3 P. M. on Tuesday next, Col. BLISS read from an evening journal Judge BARNARD's remarks upon injunctions, (printed under our Law head,) and the Board received the welcome intelligence with hearty applause.

THE SANITARY POLICE REPORT.

Capt. BOWEN G. LORD sent in the following schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending Aug. 2:

Number of complaints received	319
Number of notices served for abatement	150
Number of nuisances abated under service of notice	582
Number of sinks and water-closets cleaned	414
Number of loads of night-soil removed from City limits	1,737
Number of dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, dogs and cats, calves seized, ("bobs,") removed from City limits	490
Unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, fish, seized, (lbs.,) removed from City limits	4,950
Number of barrels of offal removed from City limits	5,700
Number of carrels unsound eggs	8

CHOLERA.

Progress of the Malady—Yesterday's Official Bulletins.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, reported that during the past week one hundred and one cases of supposed cholera were investigated and cared for by the sanitary inspectors. Of this number sixty-nine proved genuine, and thirty-six of the patients died; six are convalescent, and in twenty-seven cases the result is unknown. In all cases reported, whether genuine or not, the premises were thoroughly disinfected, and every precaution was taken against the malady. General disinfection of the filthy places continues.

Dr. CRANE, at the meeting of the Health Board, presented the following statement of cholera cases, reported at the office of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, from 12 M., July 27, to 12 M., August 2, arranged by wards:

Wards.	Reported.	Confirmed.	Not Confirmed.
Second	1	1	—
Fifth	2	2	—
Sixth	2	2	—
Seventh	2	2	—
Eighth	2	2	—
Ninth*	7	6	1
Tenth	22	22	—
Eleventh†	4	3	1
Twelfth	6	6	—
Fourteenth	31	31	—
Sixteenth	2	1	1
Nineteenth	1	—	1
Town of Flatbush	1	1	—
Total	82	77	5

*Of these cases, 21 occurred in the Kings County Penitentiary. †Of these, 5 occurred in the Kings County Jail.

YESTERDAY'S OFFICIAL NEW-YORK BULLETIN.

1. SARAH SHEA, at No. 98 Chistopher-street, room No. 19, was taken ill with cholera, Aug. 1.
2. MICHAEL GRADY, aged 7 years, born in New-York, living at No. 553 West Twenty-sixth-street, was taken ill with diarrhœa on July 30, which ultimated in cholera collapse, but she is now doing well.
3. ANNIE CRANE, No. 248 West-street, was taken with cholera on Tuesday, and died on Wednesday evening, about 8 o'clock.
4. MARTIN CASEY, aged 28, residing No. 205 Greene-street, in the rear, room on the first floor, died of cholera on Wednesday afternoon.
5. SARAH JUDGE, aged 30 years, a native of England, residing at No. 62 Baxter-street, was taken ill with cholera, at 2 P. M. was in collapse. She had returned from Blackwell's Island, and died at 4 A. M. Thursday.
6. FREDERIKA GROSS, German, 20 years, at No. 131 Willett-street, who was removed from No. 107 Navy-street, where her husband had died of cholera, was taken with cholera on Wednesday last, and is now in collapse.
7. CELINA KIERNAN, 9 years, a New-Yorker, died of cholera yesterday afternoon, after an illness of 24 hours, at No. 181 East Twenty-seventh-street.
8. MICHAEL WARD, German, aged 62, at No. 165 West Twenty-ninth-street, taken ill with cholera on Monday, and was in collapse on Wednesday, but is said to be improving.
9. BRIDGET SMITH died of cholera, at No. 202 West Twenty-third-street, at 1 P. M. Aug. 1.
10 and 11. Two children of the CHRISTIAN family are sick with cholera. Both have been sent to the Red House Hospital. This make four of this family who have been attacked.
12. ESTHER WHITE, 33 years, at Washington Heights, came in town to the Police headquarters, on Wednesday, in partial cholera collapse, and has been sent to the Battery Barracks Hospital.
13. HENRY DONNALSON, 30 years, at No. 63 East Broadway, died of cholera on Thursday morning.
14. JAMES WRIGHT, aged 12 years, at No. 26 Little-street, died on Wednesday night, after seven hours' illness.
15. Dr. M. W. GRAY, No. 680 Broadway, corner of Amity-street, was ill with cholera on Wednesday night, has since been in collapse, but it is thought he will recover.
16. CATHARINE GORMAN, at No. 527 West Forty-fourth-street, died of cholera on Wednesday night.
17. HESTER NELSON, 10 years, a native of Sweeden, living at No. 22 Greenwich-street, has been sent with the cholera to the Battery Hospital.
18. CHAS. J. NELSON, aged 46 years, a Swede, at No. 105 Greenwich-street, has been sen to the Battery Barracks Hospital.
19. CHRISTINA JOHNSON, aged 60 years, living at No. 105 Greenwich-street, was attacked by cholera. She was sent to Battery Barracks Hospital.
20. NANCY MCALLISTER, 36 years, Ireland, taken from Castle Garden, has been sent to the Battery Hospital with cholera.
21. CATHARINE FARLEY, 28 years, Ireland, is reported to have died of cholera.
22. JULIA GRINGER, 16 years, of New-Jersey, died in this City on Thursday at 8 o'clock P. M.
23. ANN MCGLINE, Ireland, 30 years, at No. 137 Mott-street, has had a severe cholera collapse, but is recovering.
24. MARY ANDERSON, Ireland, 40 years of age, was taken with cholera and experienced collapse at 8 P. M. on that evening, but is now thought to be recovering.

BY POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The following additional cases have been reported by police telegraph, but had not been investigated at the hour of writing the bulletin, yesterday:

GEORGE BADUM was attacked by cholera at No. 88 West-thirty-ninth-street.

A boy named O'BRIEN, aged 11 years, was attacked by cholera in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First and Second avenues.

A case of cholera is reported at No. 189 East Twenty-seventh-street.

A bad case of cholera morbus, MARY HAYES, was reported at No. 206 First-avenue. Removed to hospital.

THE OFFICIAL BROOKLYN BULLETIN.

1. EDWARD CONNORS, Kings County Jail.
2. ELLEN MCMANN, King County Jail; in collapse.
3. ELIZA FEENEY, Penitentiary.
4. MICHAEL BURNS, Nineteenth-street; mild case.
5. SARAH SHERLOCK, No. 163 Walcott-street; in collapse.
6. MRS. CHURCHVILLE, Nelson-street; in collapse.
7. ANN BIVEN, No. 176 Hamilton-avenue; in collapse.
8. MARGARET DEIDRICH, Partition-street; in collapse.
9. BRIDGET TOOL, Columbia-street; mild case.
10. MARY HASKIN, Luqueer and Hicks streets; died.
11. PATRICK CORRIGAN, Twentieth-street; died.
12. MARY ANN EMORY, Nelson-street.
13. ELLEN PATTEN, Penitentiary.
14. MARGARET BROWN, Penitentiary.
15. MARY SMITH, Penitentiary.
16. MARY BURGOYNE, Penitentiary.
17. ELIZA CLARK, Eighth-street, died.

Information was received, yesterday morning, at the Mayor's office, in Brooklyn, that cholera appeared at the Home for Destitute Children. Mayor BOOTH and a number of other persons visited the Home at once and tendered their services.

Subsequent to the making up of yesterday's bulletin, the Police reported the following:

A man named JOSEPH THOMAS, employed at No. 97 Pine-street, New-York, was attacked by cholera while at work on the long wharf at the foot of Pacific-street. He was taken to the hospital.

Mrs. SARAH BAXTER, of No. 40 Main-street, was reported by Sergeant DRAKE, of the Forty-second Precinct, as having died with the cholera on Wednesday night.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

The report of the Board of Health of Philadelphia of the number of cases in that city on Thursday was the largest yet made on any single day; there were sixteen cases and five deaths.

ON TYBEE ISLAND.

A private letter from a soldier on board the steamer *San Salvador*, at Tybee Island, S. C., contains interesting details respecting the cholera prevailing there. He says:

"I have been very sick for three days, but not with cholera; am all right now, and am making the best of circumstances. It would make you laugh if you could only see the expedients resorted to to make time pass, but to-day is the first time I could laugh, for I have considered it too serious a time to do so. We landed 470 troops on Tybee Island, and yesterday 80 of the members answered to their names. The cholera has done its work among them sure. They were so completely demoralized that one hundred deserted, and are scattered all over these islands, and they say that some have even got to Savannah. Of course people there are much frightened. I have been in a good many tight places in my life, but never saw anything to equal this. It was a common thing to see them bury ten before breakfast, and the same number before supper, and so we used to sit on deck and see them carry the bodies along to their long home, day after day, and finally requested the authorities to remove the burial place, which was right in front of the ship. The sights we used to see were too much for the strongest of us. I hope it will be the last of that kind I shall see. It is all over now, and we are all in pretty good spirits."

HUMAN HAIR.

Wigs, Waterfalls, Rats, Mice, Curls, Fronts, &c.—How they are Made and all About Them.

A fine head of hair is a good thing to have. Most people prefer to wear that which grows spontaneously upon their own heads to that cultivated by anybody else. But the desires and preferences of mortal men and women are not always consulted by Dame Nature, and among the many trials to which she subjects us, the loss of our hair is not the least. What nature denies us art must supply—hence wig-makers. If, however, the demand for human hair was confined to the covering up of bald heads alone, artists in hair would be few in number. Fashion comes to their rescue, and by decreeing that no lady's toilette is complete unless she has a wad of somebody's else hair mixed with her own, saves the artists from starvation. We had supposed for the past few years—or since waterfalls, curls, fronts, and all the long list of insects and vermin for ladies wear, became popular—that ladies monopolized, comparatively speaking, the human hair business. Investigation, however, convinces us that they have not got a great deal the advantage of us, and that gentlemen are given to wearing deceptive heads as well as the opposite sex. In fact, the consumption of imported hair by the two sexes is not far from equal, or at a liberal estimate as five to three.

The importation of human hair to this country involves the expenditure of upward of one million of dollars per annum. There are not over half a dozen large importers in the country, and of these the majority conduct business in this City. They purchase from the manufacturers in France and Germany. The human hair of commerce is obtained from France, Germany and Belgium principally. Peddlers, in those countries, go from one town to another and purchase from the peasant girls their superfluous hair, paying them in peddlers' goods a trifling sum. These peddlers are well-known in their particular districts, and their coming is anxiously looked for by the maidens with whom they trade. These women, all of whom are hard workers in the house or in the field, are glad to obtain a few articles of finery for the coveted locks which to them are an incumbrance. The peddler cuts the hair himself, leaving to the peasant girl her front locks. These she brushes back behind her ears and twists in a knot at the back of her head, the shorn spots being covered by those bewitching little caps which break the hearts of artists and penetrate the souls of poets. The peddler having gone through his district and gathered his crops, the yield varying from four and five ounces to a pound of hair per head, hastens to one of the large cities where he disposes of his harvest, the girls, shaven and shorn, taking themselves to the work of the fields. What a maiden thus disposes of for a few trinkets of the value of one or two dollars, the peddler sells to the manufacturer for eight or ten. The hair has now to go through a series of difficult as well as dexterous manipulations before it is ready for market. It is first washed in chemical solutions to cleanse it from all impurities, and remove the oil which is natural to its growth. This operation kills the hair, but does not change its color. It is then carefully sorted into various lengths, which is done by means of brushes. The hair is sorted from the tips always, and can be done with great rapidity by the dexterous fingers of the workmen. A young lady's head will yield hair of two, three or four colors, according to the degrees of exposure it has undergone, and lengths of from two to forty inches. These lengths and colors are made up in uniform bunches and shipped to the large dealers. The dealers become so expert in handling hair, that they are enabled, from the color and smell of the hair, to tell what part of the country it comes from, and in some instances, the exact town and family. Spain, France and Italy furnish the market with black and dark brown hair; the southern and middle portions of Germany supply light brown and chesnut; Sweden the blonde, and Scotland the red. White hair is found wherever old people exist, and is the most expensive of all varieties. White hair, from thirty to forty inches in length, is worth $20 per ounce at the manufacturers. Other lengths are proportionately valuable. Blonde, or sandy hair, ranks next in point of value, but is closely followed by the red. Indeed, for a short time, when red heads were fashionable, locks of a sanguinary hue rivaled white in the matter of cost and scarcity. Of brown hair there is a greater supply than of any other color. Black is to be found in large quantities, and the cost of the two latter colors is consequently less than of any of the others. Turkey demands the longest hair in the market, and Russia the greatest quantity. France consumes an immense quantity, owing to the fact that it is cheaper there than anywhere else, and also for the reason that a greater degree of skill in dressing it is found there than anywhere else. In Paris to a population of one million and a half there are upward of 3,000 hair-dressers, all of whom are also manufacturers of head-ornaments. America pays the highest price for her hair, owing to the duties imposed. The tax on the unmanufactured hair is 30 per cent.; on ready-made goods, 40 per cent., and on goods manufactured with silk, 60 per cent. The prices of manufactured goods depend upon the length of the hair.

Manufactured goods are those articles known as "fronts," or any contrivance designed to cover a lady's baldness. These require a great amount of labor, each and every hair being woven through a piece of white silk. This is done mostly by ladies in Paris, where their labor costs but a trifle. For this reason this class of hair-work is nearly all imported. In the manufacture of waterfalls, rats, mice and other arrangements for the adornment of ladies' heads, America can do as well as France. These articles have always been a mystery to gentlemen, but anybody can make them, when they know how. They are made of hair "weft" rolled around a wad of cotton. To make the "weft," you set two little upright sticks on a table—then, you stretch three black threads from one to the other—then you take a little lock of long hair and run it under one thread, over another, then under, then over, then make a half hitch, haul it taught, and make all fast; then you take another little lock and do the over and under business same as before, and keep doing it till you get about six inches of it, and that's "weft." Then to make the waterfall, you take a bag—any size is fashionable—fill it with hair that can't be used anywhere else, then wind your weft outside of it, tucking the ends into the bag; then you cover the whole thing with a small fish-net, and sprinkle on a few beads and spangles, and that's a waterfall. Anybody can make them—rats and mice are made the same way, only a little different. Usually, however, these animals consist of a cotton wad, which the ladies work into their own hair when they want to puff it out. When their hair is very thin they have to get the wads covered with some one else's hair. Rolls and coils are also made of weft, wrapped around cotton wads. A lady's head-gear may cost from $5 to $100, according to the color and quantity of hair and the amount of work required in preparing it.

The hair-work for gentlemen requires more skill, and is, consequently, more expensive than that for ladies. A wig is a very difficult thing to make. First, an accurate measurement is taken of the bald place designed to be covered. Then the silk or netting, or whatever substance is to form the foundation of the wig, is cut in accordance with the measurement, and sewed upon a block, which block is shaped something like the head of a man. Then several pieces of watch spring are neatly sewed upon the silk, the springs being bent to the form of the block, and designed to secure the wig to the man's head. A girl then takes the pattern, and works into the foundation the hair designed for the wig. With a tool, which seems a cross between a shoemakers's crooked awl and a bodkin, the girl ties in the hair. The tool is pushed through the foundation, seizes two or three hairs from the girl's fingers, ties a slip-knot in them, and then straightens them out. This is repeated until the foundation is covered with hair. Greater care is taken, however, in producing the "part" in the hair of the wig. An open piece of very fine netting is set in for the "part," and through each little hole a single hair is drawn, and fastened so that it will lie either way. This is considered the acme of wig-making, to produce the "part" so that it will look natural. Great improvements have lately been made in the manufacture of wigs, and a man can now get one which will weigh from one to two ounces, and which will never get out of place on the head. A wig costs from $18 to $75, and will seldom ever last over one year. The hair usually loses its color before the foundation wears out. The difference in the vitality of individuals clings to their hair after it is cut off. A wig will generally contain hair which has been taken from the heads of three or four different individuals, and after a little wear the owner of the wig will find that his hair is fading out unevenly, and his head becoming streaked with a variety of hues. One variety of wig, considered the best, and which is certainly the lightest, is made on a foundation composed entirely of hair, woven into netting. A wig of this kind, while it will require two ounces of hair to make it, will weigh but an ounce and a half when completed. This is owing to the great quantity of material wasted in handling short hair. Ornamental hair work belongs more particularly to the jewelry business, or may be classed as a specialty of that business, and is not done by those artists who make head decorations. Many pieces of ornamental work are made to order from the hair of some person dear to the individual ordering it. The hair is first cleansed from all impurities and then waxed. It being in a bunch, a weight is attached to one end of the bunch. To the other end of each hair weights are also fastened. The workman, sitting at a bench with a hole in the centre, drops the end of the bunch through the hole, and spreads out the individual hairs in front of him, the weights keeping them all in position. Then by passing them over and under each other, he produces the peculiar braid desired. This braid is subsequently put together in form to suit the person ordering, be it a watch guard, breastpin, earrings, or anything else. Some very beautiful ornaments are made in this manner, and at one time were quite fashionable. The process of waxing and working the hair generally imparts to it a little darker shade than the original possessed, which fact has led many people to believe that the artist did not return the same hair he received.

There is comparatively little natural curled hair, and to prepare curls for the use of those ladies who insist upon wearing ringlets tries the patience and fills the wallets of the dealers therein. To prepare the curls, long, straight hair is wound very tightly around little pieces of wood, and fastened. These are then boiled in water for a long time, after which they are baked. They must afterward be hung up to season for months, or even years, if the dealer can afford to lie out of his money so long, before they are fit for sale. Even then the lady purchaser will find it necessary every little while to have them renewed, reboiled and rebaked. There is not one lady in ten who rejoices in curls who does not owe her ringlets to her curl-papers and her curling-irons.

In America the gathering of hair and its preparation for market is yet in its infancy. There are peddlers, however, who travel about the country, who will readily pay fair prices for good hair. There are also large importers of hair in New-York who would vastly prefer to prepare the hair themselves to paying the duties on their importations. American women take too much pride in their natural head-covering to part with it readily. A few pounds of what the dealers term "sick hair" is brought in occasionally, but it does not meet with a ready sale. This is taken from the heads of sick persons, who, being confined to their beds for a long time, find their hair inconvenient. An expert dealer informed us that if two ounces of "sick hair" were concealed in twenty pounds of good hair, he could separate the one from the other to the last hair, with his eyes closed, simply by feeling it. This same gentleman, a large importer, is compelled to keep on hand constantly from one to two hundred thousand dollars' worth of hair to supply his customers. Some believe the German hair to be the best, others prefer the French hair. The only difference, however, is produced in preparing it for market. We were shown a bunch of beautiful fine golden colored hair, between forty and fifty inches in length, which came from Bohemia. A number of families in that locality contribute annually several pounds of this peculiar and valuable hair. Other families in the same locality are crowned like the Albinos whom BARNUM keeps before the public. In fact, the dealer in hair to whom we have alluded asserts that the Albino man and woman who have been on exhibition so long at the Museum are natives of Bohemia—that he knew them at home twenty years ago, and that he often goes up and has a chat with them in their native tongue. On a recent occasion he accosted the man and said, "Why do you call yourself an Albino?" The reply was "because it pays." BARNUM has evidently had the man under his own teaching. The dealer asserts that he has seen many children in Bohemia possessing hair of a color similar to these Albinos.

As we have before remarked, America expends upward of one million of dollars annually for imported hair. The quantity consumed in England amounts to about five tons a year, and in France the quantity is still greater. Turkey and Russia use about the same quantity, but of a more expensive quality. All these countries are supplied with hair at a much less cost than America.

THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

Letter from Judge Daly to the President of the Excise Board.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have deferred returning an earlier answer to your letter, in the expectation that an extra session of the General Term of the Court could have been held during the present month of July. It is not, however, possible. The season is one of vacation in the Courts, and but two of the Judges could attend. There are, but three Judges in the Court, all of whom sit as an appellate tribunal, to review the decisions of each other, and appeals have never been heard before two Judges unless by consent of parties. Even then it is not desirable; for if the two should disagree, no decision could be arrived at. Judge CARDOZO is absent from the City, and writes that he cannot meet the Judges in General Term until its regular sitting in October. As it is his decision which is to be reviewed, and as the question involved is one of public importance, upon which there has been already conflicting opinions, it is proper that the appeal should be heard before the full Bench.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES P. DALY.
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, Esq.

The foregoing was received by Mr. SCHULTZ late yesterday afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. JAMES KELLY, a practicing physician, recently residing at No. 105 Greenwich-street, while laboring under temporary aberation of mind, yesterday afternoon, leaped from a third story window of the above house, and was so badly injured that he died before he could be removed to Bellevue Hospital. Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

THE BOUNTY LAW.—The soldiers entitled to the new bounty, and those connected with the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment and Relief Agency," will hold a mass meeting on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock, at Pythagoras Hall, No. 136 Canal-street, to consider the provisions of the new Bounty Law, and adopt the necessary resolutions for the most economical and speedy settlement of their claims.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—Yesterday the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was declared adjourned by Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, the Secretary, in the absence of any gentleman who was eligible to act as presiding officer, in accordance with the terms of the charter of the Chamber.

CITY CAR TICKETS.—A search yesterday for convenient depots for the sale of City car tickets, as the law directs, was unsuccessful. The car companies do not appear to have heard that such a law has been passed.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DROWNED AT THE ROOSEVELT-STREET FERRY.—Shortly before 12 o'clock on Wednesday night an unknown man walked off the outer end of a Roosevelt-street ferry-boat just as she entered the slip foot of South Seventh-street, E. D., and was drowned. It is believed that the unfortunate man had been asleep in one of the cabins of the boat, and that he woke up in a half stupified state, mistaking the position of the boat, and walking over the wrong end in the dark. He is described as being 5 feet 6 inches high, about 45 years of age, and wore a black coat and pants and a Kossuth hat. This description answers Mr. JAMES REYNOLDS, formerly residing at the corner of Remsen and Waterbury streets, E. D., who has been missing since the above occurrence.

[Advertisement.]
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[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, for Savannah—Wm. Bain, J. C. Hertz, B. Barker and wife, Jno. Brodie, N. W. Carswell, S. A. Mayer, S. L. Wiley, S. E. Wildman, W. J. Scott, F. J. Wiley, Thos. Rourke, A. J. Whiteman and wife, Henry Erdman, John Oakley, J. Bambush, Edw. Burney, F. Broadbacher and wife, Frank Marx, M. Hensberg, J. B. Jaques, A. E. Hoe, J. W. Roberts, B. Oliveras, S. Fleischmann, J. Woodruff, C. W. Cutting, Dr. Jno. Ridgeley, U. S. A., Norton Frierson, A. Lipman, wife and 3 children, Miss A. Lipman, Miss J. Lipman, Miss M. Lipman, John Florence, M. Mayer, M. Levy, L. Eichhold, S. Hyman, Jacob Lemuel, J. McClane, Chas. Rodman, Daniel Denniston, C. Cekrins, T. Minhinett, C. F. Dodge, Wm. Campbell, Mary Sterling, Jas. Norcross and lady, Chas. Stearns, A. J. Downie, Andrew Stuart, James Arnold, E. S. Browning, James Hanly, J. W. Meyer.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Savannah—Mrs. Maria L. de Morales Lemar, 1 daughter, 2 sisters and 3 servants, Mrs. Beatriz Navarette, Mrs. M. A. Grant, Mrs. Marie Meynier, Mrs. Mary Wiley, Mrs. Elizabeth Rigney, Miss Andrea de Lamar, Miss Dolores Carrilla and 2 servants, Miguel Bouchon and wife, Tomas Terry, wife, 4 children and 2 servants, H. Bordenave and wife, T. Valladares and wife, A. T. Lineau and wife, Juan Mendive, Aristobal Madan and servant, Gustav Sthamer, Juan Mas, P. Gonzalez, L. G. Mathon, P. Corp and 3 children, F. Gonzalez Hernandez, Serafin Almeida, Victoriano Auguste, Oscar L. Bacot, R. E. Sanchez, Sebastian Alballi, H. P. Powell, Candido Rodriguez, Luis Martinez, F. Artoza, T. San Pedro, Joseph Bukhem, Bruno Rubos, Pedro Jorda, Jose Canderall, F. Fortun, R. Scavedra and 2 servants, Aurelio Arango, F. Perez Corballo, J. M. Gutierrez, J. A. Drinkwater, Jose del Cueto, C. Neidig, Juan de Cardenas, Blas Suarez, Juan Bacottado, F. G. Whitney, J. Mauri, L. Lopez y Vila, Pedro Ocharra, Pedro Leonard, Luis D. Pou, Rafael A. Pou, F. Portera, Fernando Ormachea, J. H. Harris, W. P. Bauyan, P. Tunk, Andrew Mitchell, F. Maury, T. Irazabal, J. Pejon, F. Larrabal, Lorenzo Counes, Jose F. Labarya, Abel Preudenthaler, H. W. Deboren, J. H. Mellenger, E. Garrett.

In steamship Virginia, from Galveston—Gen. M. Starff, Miss Katie Lee, H. T. Mesler, P. B. Lowe, Mrs. Ayres, Miss Lillie Ayres, Miss Minnie Ayres, Miss Grace Ayres, Miss Mary Ayres, Mrs. Smith, Le Baron Duny, Miss Foster, Miss Van Bein, Miss Mary Martin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 58	Sun sets	7 13	Moon rises	11 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12 39	Gov. Island	1 28	Hell Gate	2 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 2.

Cleared.

Steamships C. Whiting, Baker, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, C. Goodspeed.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick.
Barks Persia, Robbins, Cronstadt, W. Ropes & Co.; Victory, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Dublin, McCully & Marsh; Lalla Rookh, (Br.,) Jackson, St. John, N. B., Thayer & Sargent.
Brigs Ann, (Br.,) Fiory, Gibraltar, A. P. Francia; Tangier, Smith, Charleston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Atlanta, (Br.,) Whelan, Harbor Grace, M. E. Greene & Currie; Helen, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.
Schooners W. Paxson, Brower, Lavacca and Indianola, N. L. McCready & Co.; G. P. Taylor, Brower, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Cherokee, (Br.,) Robson, St. John and Sackville, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Rockland and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.
Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 80 hours, in ballast to Murray, Ferris & Co. July 29, 20 miles N. of Tybee, passed steamship Leo, bound S.
Steamship Virginia, Spencer, Galveston 10 ds., with wool and specie to Williams & Guion.
French steam gunboat Megere, Bastere, St. Thomas 9 ds. Has a crew of 120, officers and men.
Ship Dr. Barth, (Hamb.,) Meyer, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 279 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had one birth and two deaths on the passage.
Bark Argonaut, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 319 passengers to H. Koop & Co. Had one birth and one death, (infant.) July 16, lat. 47 44, lon. 47, passed several icebergs.
Bark Frank Lewis, Licata, via Palermo 62 ds., with sulphur to Simpson & Clapp. Passed Gibraltar June 30. 9th, no date, South Shoals bearing S. W. 20 miles, spoke Dutch brig Caroline, hence for Cow Bay.
Brig B. Smith, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peniston & Co.
Brig Wilhelmina, (Brem.,) Becker, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to H. Barnstorff & Co.
Brig Freestone, (of Wallace, N. S.,) Chisholm, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to C. A. De Wolf & Co.
Brig Julia, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Palermo 63 ds., with fruit to order.
Brig Nellie Johnson, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Knight, Arecibo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Mider & Houghton.
Brig S. Strout, Wallace, Manzanilla 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to James Henry.
Brig Hesketh, Pickett, Manzanilla 18 ds., with sugar to J. [illegible]
Brig Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. [illegible]
Brig [illegible] Joy.
Brig Delia, James, Demarara 21 ds., with sugar [illegible]
[illegible] H. Kirk.
Schr. [illegible] Welsh, Lingan 14 ds. [illegible]
Schr. [illegible] Nassau, Evans, Cat Island 10 ds., with fruit to James Dunlap. Left no vessels.
Schr. [illegible] Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. [illegible] Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. [illegible] Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. [illegible] Norfolk.
Schr. [illegible] Boston.
Schr. [illegible] Taunton.
Schr. [illegible] Taunton.
Schr. Chronometer, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. [illegible] Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. [illegible] Elizabethport, for Boston.
Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.
SAILED—Steamers Peruvian and Gen. Barnes.
WIND—At sunset, W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 2—Arr. steamer Fairbanks, from New-York; ship Flora Southard, Cadiz; barks A. W. Stevens, London; Ann Lovett, Ardrossan; Dirigo, Orleans; brig [illegible], Corse; Geo. G. Roberts, Barbadoes; [illegible] Crosby, Rondout; Sophia, Elizabethport; [illegible] Below—brig J. C. York, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Fanny, from New-York for Santa Martha, went ashore July 20 on the west side of Grand Turk. The cargo was saved and vessel got off, but she will be condemned.

The brig A. L. Peck, of St. John, N. B., Peck, from New-York for Santa Cruz, Cuba, went ashore on Turks Island, and became a total wreck.

The brig Our Maggie, of Barrington, N. S., from St. Vincent, was lost July 6 on Silver Keys.

Spoken, &c.

Collinsburgh—ship, bound E., was passed July 20, lat. 43, lon. 56 30.
Orient—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, July 21, lat. 42, lon. 57.

Foreign Ports.

Barbados—Arr. July 4, brig E. M. Wiswell, Parker, Teneriffe; 10th, brig Charles Wesley, Ford, Savannah; 13th, schr. Central America, Phinney, Mobile. Sld. 12th, brig G. G. Roberts, Towne, Boston.
Havana—In port July 20, brig Princeton, (Br.,) Ackvey, for Baltimore.
Liverpool—Sld. July 19, Gov. Langdon, Weeks, Philadelphia. Cld. 20th, Sunshine, Watson, Rio Janeiro. Ent. out 20th, Hudson, Potter, Philadelphia. Arr. 21st, Star of the West, Perry, St. John, N. B.; Celestial Empire, Taylor, New-York; Jos. Willets, Havana.
London—Arr. July 19, Ellen Fitzgerald, Boston; 21st, Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, New-York. Cld. 20th, Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, New-York. Ent. out 20th, F. B. Cutting, Tyson, New-York.
Falmouth—Arr. July 20, Rowland Evans, Evans, New-York; Hilma, Paterson, Philadelphia.
Queenstown—Arr. July 21, Mary Wilson, Govie, New-York.
Bombay—In port June 22, ship Charger, Hatch, unc.; brig Amy Warwick, Barker, from Singapore, arr. 8th. Sld. 11th, ship Prince, Smith, Calcutta.
Cadiz—In port July 17, bark Lord Palmerston, (Br.,) McCready, from New-York via Vigo, (where she was ordered to perform quarantine.) Arr. 16th, Johanna Kepler, (Brem.,) for New-York early in August; schr. Jantiena, (Hol.,) Daniels, for do.
Leghorn—Sld. July 18, bark Alexander McNeal, Andrews, New-York.
Cienfuegos—In port July 15, bark Trinity, Harts, for New-York same day.
Halifax, N. S.—Arr. July 26, schr. Harmony, Nickerson, New-York; 28th, brig Oak Point, Vigues, do. Cld. 25th, schr. Prince of Wales, McNeil, Richmond.
Passed the Pill July 21, Quick, Vibert, New-York, for Bristol.
Off South Foreland July 20, Prince Albert, Shields, for Boston.
Off Isle of Wight July 20, Adelaide, Hansen, for Philadelphia.
Off the Great Ormshead July 20, New-England, Hedge, Liverpool, for Boston.

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2, 19, 12, 11, 15, 62, 59, 49, 21, 63, 39, 22, 65.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 464, Aug. 2, 1866.
15, 14, 33, 70, 56, 26, 20, 41, 53, 32, 29.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 383, Aug. 2, 1866.
53, 3, 34, 64, 23, 51, 33, 22, 45, 41, 75, 21.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 384, Aug. 2, 1866.
73, 15, 41, 65, 64, 68, 66, 50, 61, 49, 40, 36, 73.

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NOTE.—THE DRAWING OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY in yesterday's edition has the following errors:
17718....$10,000
17799....100,000
which should read as follows:
17718....$100,000
and
17799....$500

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